

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VI.—NEW SERIES, No. 16.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CHRISTIANITY BE-WRAYED.

WE have been so engrossed by matters of immediate and pressing interest, as to have been unable, until now, to give even cursory attention to a subject recently broached, the novelty and importance of which claim serious notice. The thoughts and proposals upon which we intend to make some comments, are enshrined in an address, delivered to his parishioners, by the Rev. Cecil Wray, incumbent of St. Martin's, Liverpool, on occasion of the secession to the Roman communion of the Rev. William Wells, his late curate. As the report is too long for insertion in our columns, we shall give a condensed epitome of it, and subjoin such remarks upon its contents as we may deem suitable.

After alluding to the secession of his brother clergyman, he proceeds, in order to rinse away all suspicions which this defection might attach to himself of a secret tendency Romeward, to make a formal and emphatic declaration, "in the very terms which are prescribed to the clergy when nominated to a benefice," of his "continued attachment to the Church of this country"—and "most solemnly to protest against the scandalous nonconformity of the Prayer-book, Rubric, and Canons, of which many are guilty who have voluntarily pledged themselves to conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England." The deviations of which he complains are the following:—1. The disuse of the daily service, the non-observance of holy days, and the refusal to give notice of fast and festival, as required by the canons and rubric. 2. The ill repair of our national religious edifices, and the absence of "the comely decorations which our homilies recommend for the sanctuary." 3. The frequent celebration of divine service by a deacon, instead of a priest; the introduction of modern hymns; the neglect of chanting, or, as Mr. Wray describes it, "the absence of all musical intonation in the creeds, versicles, and other parts of the service which the Reformers ruled to be sung;" and the alteration effected in the character of church music. 4. Refusal to read the Apocrypha, change of the appointed lessons, and omission of prayers, as offending (as in the marriage service) private taste, or contravening peculiar opinions; and inattention to decent ceremonies, such as "bowing at the holy name," and "reverently bringing all charitable collections to the priest," to be placed by him "upon the holy table." 5. Denial of the "holy doctrines of the gospel—apostolical descent of the clergy, baptismal regeneration, and the real participation of Christ in the Eucharist." 6. Robbing of their just rights the members of the Church of England, by withholding, at the visitation of the sick, her consolations; neglecting to move the dying penitent to "private confession of his sins;" pronouncing absolution in other terms than those enjoined in the visitation office—and, "in numberless instances, denying to the departing Christian, as being a mere form, the blessed sacrament of our Lord's body and blood." 7. The backwardness of the church "to maintain any authority as a consistent dogmatic teacher," her powerlessness "to suppress heresy, and to determine truth"—her want of courage "to fix the sense of her own forms of faith"—her permitting "her clergy to fraternise with Dissenters, and every principle of discipline to be trampled upon—her bishops to be insulted—her excommunications to be laughed to scorn—and her theory of Catholic sympathy with other branches to be proved an empty conceit."

These evils Mr. Wray passes severally in review, and regards them as having created the distrust which terminated in the secession of his friend and curate Mr. Wells. The process is thus described:—

"Brought up among the evangelical party, he was a constant attendant, in early youth, at the Protestant meetings in Exeter Hall. There he would learn to slight the authority of his mother church, to believe slanders against the Church of Rome, and to exercise his private judgment upon the Bible. The conduct of the Church of England has not

been such as to restore his confidence in her authority;—the detection of the slanders against Rome disposed him to take her part, and to discredit even well-founded charges against her;—and the conscientious exercise of his private judgment has, we see, led him to the belief that her interpretation is the only sound one. Such are the fruits of Puritanical training, which furnishes no medium between Calvinistic assurance and Popish infallibility; and the latter is clearly the most reasonable conclusion of the two, for this is, at least, belief in a church, whereas the former is but confidence in one's self. We hold the Anglican ground to be the true mean, though it is not so palpable or so intelligible to the uninstructed. Whatever doctrines have been universally received from primitive times, those our church accepts as the truth, because she believes that this has been the rule of faith from the beginning. Now, this rule, though sufficiently definite for the guidance of a church, is not of easy application by individuals: hence the greater necessity that the church which adopts such a rule should, without hesitation, profess herself to be the authoritative expositor of God's word, and call upon the people to put implicit confidence in her, as invested with a divine commission."

After dwelling a little longer on this event, he proceeds:—

"You have been robbed of a faithful pastor by the heretical teaching and the open disobedience of traitors within the Church. Upon these, and all others, whoever and wherever they may be, in high or low station in our Church, who conduct divine worship with careless irreverence, or justify it in others, upon these rests the guilt of his blood, and that of other seceders. A hundred and fifty earnest-minded persons, bewildered by our manifold inconsistencies, have deserted from our fold within a brief space. Aye, and a hundred, or a thousand times this number, will be constrained to follow their example—I do not say by going over to Rome, but by forming a separate community, as the non-jurors of old—if things are allowed to continue much longer as they are."

"I love and honour the Church, but I love not the Puritanical dress in which her degenerate sons have clothed her. Let us observe this distinction, and then we shall never think of deserting her in her present distress; rather shall we seek to recover her out of the hands of false friends, and clothe her once more in her beautiful garments."

"What, then, is the remedy? Clearly the ecclesiastical courts. Let the true sons of the Church determine, as a solemn duty which they owe to her and to God, and not in a spirit of rebellion against their pastors, but legally and orderly determine, to cite into the ecclesiastical courts those who purposely and deliberately persist in violating the laws of the Church, the rubrics, and canons, or palpably contravene any acknowledged doctrine of the Prayer-book."

We have now given the substance of Mr. Wray's address—an address which elicited a most cordial response from his churchwardens and parishioners. We have an observation or two to make upon it.

Mr. Wray has contrasted the Church of England as it is, with what rigid conformity to its rubric and canons would unquestionably make it. There can be little doubt that his recommendation, if universally and boldly acted upon, would stay the tide of clerical secession to the Church of Rome. The elementary principles of that communion are embodied in the constitution, ritual, and canons of the Anglican establishment. Union with the civil power arrested ecclesiastical reform in its earlier stages, suddenly petrified what was then undergoing a process of change, and has preserved, down to our own times, the motley framework of a church semi-papal and self-contradictory. We may be surprised that clergymen of modern times can be found seriously to propose the revival of all that custom has made obsolete, and the re-assertion of doctrines which the increased enlightenment of the age has consigned to contempt. But we are far more astonished at the disingenuousness of those who, calling themselves evangelical, and obliged consequently to repudiate many of the doctrines embodied in, and the practices enjoined by, the Church of England, retain their place in her midst, boast of her apostolical purity, and denounce as schism the honesty of heart which, rejecting her prescriptions, retires likewise from her communion.

We have reason to believe that there are thousands of the Anglican clergy who sympathise with Mr. Wray. If so, what a melancholy illustration does the fact exhibit, of the blinding influence of state-churchism! Here is a man hoping to bring down the blessing of God upon a disordered and deserted establishment, by music, architectural ornaments, bodily ceremonies, and a severe enforcement in all directions of authoritative prescriptions. Not a word of mourning has he for the moral delinquencies of too many of his brethren—no touch of regret for their worldliness—not the most distant recognition of any other "beauties of holiness" than such as may be put on by the most profane as well as by the most spiritually devout. In the hands of Mr. Wray, Christianity becomes a system of contemptible mechanism, operative to no purpose but the exaltation of the clergy to a position of mediocrity, and utterly subversive of freedom, manliness, intelligence, and love. Such is the inevitable tendency of the state-

church principle. Invariably, it develops itself in naked sacerdotalism. And as slaves make the fiercest despots, so a clergy meanly subservient to the civil powers, uniformly strive to cover their degradation by the most insolent assumptions of ecclesiastical authority. The Church thus allied, stoops to the world, and tramples upon her own children—licks the feet of Cæsar, and having done so, goes forth to domineer over the "sons of God." If this is not be-wraying the gospel, we are curious to learn what is.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

This obnoxious measure does not conciliate any great party in the state, whether political or ecclesiastical. Even the state clergy, who are favoured with especial immunities by the bill, exclaim against it. If we are asked, (says the *Church and State Gazette*) what is the purpose of this measure, the first and most natural reply is, "to create good berths for the lawyers." For a more flagitious "job" never, in our humble opinion, was it attempted to obtain parliamentary sanction." After going at some length into an examination of its provisions, by which "a second Poor Law Commission" is called into being "to be exercised not over the poor but over the gentry and the clergy of England," the same journal concludes:—

Let every clergyman connected with a charitable trust prepare a petition for the House of Lords, send it forthwith to some prelate or peer resident in his neighbourhood for presentation, and urgently entreat that the second reading, which is to be moved immediately after Easter, may be strenuously opposed. This is the only mode of defeating a bill which will not only interfere in the most obnoxious way with the clergy now, but which, as the late Lord Eldon wisely remarked of a measure similar in principle, will "deter all men of honour and character from taking the responsibility of charitable trusts," and will consequently paralyse that spirit of charity which has created and fostered so many valuable benevolent institutions to the national honour and glory of our land.

We observe that the measure is denounced generally by the metropolitan and provincial press. The *Watchman* of Wednesday last says:—

With much earnestness we repeat the suggestion which we offered last week as to a mode of checking the progress of the insidious, unjust, and oppressive Charitable Trusts Bill. Now that so many of the legislature may be seen, or otherwise communicated with, at their country residences, by their constituents or other influential parties, it is of great importance that, in as many cases as possible, their attention should be called to the objectionable character of the measure. A bill so arbitrary in its spirit, and calculated to inflict so much annoyance on unoffending persons, and to do so much injury to many charitable trusts, however well they may be administered—could scarcely be permitted to pass through Parliament, if its provisions were rightly understood; and a valuable object will be secured if a number of members come back to town with a determination to examine and judge for themselves how far the representations of those who oppose the measure are fair and tenable.

The *Patriot* gives Dissenters a useful caution:—

Dissenters may flatter themselves that Lord Lyndhurst's Charitable Trusts Bill will array against it such powerful interests, will excite such general opposition, that there is no chance of its passing—that they need not, at all events, be in any hurry to bestir themselves. This would be a perilous miscalculation. Unless they make their voice heard, and that promptly and generally, and take measures, moreover, to secure an effective Parliamentary opposition to the measure, they are in very great danger of finding, some day, to their great surprise, that the bill has been suffered to make its way quietly through successive stages, by means of some mysterious compromise, which has hushed or disarmed the opposition of those who are now foremost in objecting to it.

The *Leicester Mercury* says:—

It is now time that, in every sect and in all parts of the country, Dissenters fully arouse themselves; that, forgetting minor differences—forgiving past jealousies or estrangements—and resolving, where the golden rule of Christian charity may in any way have been violated, to violate it no more;—it is now time for them to make common cause with every opponent of the mis-called Charitable Trusts Bill, and, by causing its rejection, to teach such mischievous meddlers as these two Chancellors, that the poor of England are at length awake to their manœuvres for centralisation and place-making, and will have no more of either. We are glad to find that Mr. Stokes—one of the most "cool and practical" members of the Leicester Town Council—has given notice of his intention to bring the subject before that body at its meeting of Friday; and we hope that the Council will come to a unanimous resolution that the Town Clerk be instructed to oppose the bill in every possible way, should Lord Lyndhurst and his "shadow" be so mad as to attempt to carry it to a third reading, and send it down to the House of Commons.

The *Worcester Chronicle* concludes an article on the subject in the following language:—

Need we say more to show the onerous provisions of this bill, with reference to the majority of our charitable trusts, both among Churchmen and Dissenters, for it equally affects both? Yes, there is one word more we will say; our duty as public journalists requires it,—and that is, "against such insidious and monstrous powers as those contained in the

proposed measure *yept* the *Charitable Trusts Bill*, to the guardians of the coffers of private benevolence, and the trustees of unostentatious charity—Petition, petition, petition."

The *Nottingham Review* contains the following powerful appeal on the subject:—

Are the people of this country prepared to submit to an arbitrary inspection—a dogmatical dictation—a needless multiplication of offices and salaries? Will they surrender the gifts of charity, or the bequests of the honoured dead, into the keeping of the powers that be? We think not, we hope not, we pray not! England is not quite ready for the principle of centralisation, nor are her people willing to sink into the attitude of Prussian serfs. Her mechanics' institutes—her free press—her increasing knowledge, have raised her alike above the need of dictation, and the servility of spirit which yields passively to its exactions. Let all, then, be up and doing—preparing themselves to offer that moral resistance to this measure which will send it back to the region of dulness from whence it emanated. We warn our readers of the disastrous consequences which must follow its adoption. Without meaning to deny that there are evils in connexion with charitable trusts which need remedying, we do deny that such a remedy as this is either just or practicable. Conceived in the worst possible spirit, striking at the liberty of individuals, compromising the independence and integrity of every institution founded by charity, and consecrated by religion; it demands, and will, we hope, receive the condemnation of all persons in the country, who are anxious to extend, rather than limit—to strengthen, rather than depress, the aspirations of freedom and the impulses of benevolence.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

(Abridged from the *Hants Independent*.)

A public meeting was convened on Thursday evening, at the Victoria-rooms, to receive E. Miall, Esq. (editor of the *Nonconformist*), and the Rev. Dr. Price, (editor of London, as a deputation from the above Association, to advocate its principles and enforce its claims. The large room was well filled by a respectable audience; and we regret that the late period of the week prohibits our giving more than a mere outline of the excellent addresses which were delivered.

The Rev. THOMAS PULLAR (minister of Albion chapel) was called on to preside, and, in his introductory remarks, commented on the misunderstanding which generally existed, both in and out of the Establishment, that they were desirous of destroying the church, while in reality they were anxious to exalt her—to remove her from her present false foundation, resting on acts of Parliament, and plant her firmly on the Rock of Ages. There were four establishments sanctioned by the British law:—1st, the Episcopalian, in this country; 2nd, the Presbyterian, across the Tweed; 3rd, the Roman Catholic, in Canada; and 4th, in Hindostan and the regions of the east, the British Government sanctioned idolatrous worship. Now, these were opposed to each other—they could not all be right; and their object was not to oppose either of them as such, but the grand point at which they aimed was to sever the connecting link between the state and any form of religious opinion. He was sure they would all deeply regret that they were deprived of the attendance of Dr. Price, who was unavoidably detained by severe illness, but they were favoured with the presence of the Rev. Mr. Forster, of Highgate, in the room of Dr. Price.

The Rev. Mr. BURR moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting recognises the duty of the Nonconforming, and other friends of religious liberty, to employ all legitimate and Christian means to diffuse the knowledge of their principles throughout the British community.

The object of the Association was neither anti-state, nor anti-church, but that every man should worship God according to his own conscience, every church choose its own minister, and every congregation support its own worship; in fact, to separate things which never ought to have been joined.

The Rev. THOMAS MORRIS seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. FORSTER, of Highgate, then rose to support the resolution, and entered at considerable length into an examination of the arguments of opponents, and urged the importance of all advocates of Voluntaryism identifying themselves with the Anti-state-church Association. He concluded by declaring, that the Association would, as long as they had breath in their bodies, exert themselves to the utmost, by legitimate means, to sever the bond of union between the church and the state, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. THORN, of Winchester, moved the second resolution:—

That the character of the times, as well as the intrinsic importance of the object, renders it especially incumbent on Dissenters to quit the merely defensive attitude which they have hitherto been contented to maintain, and to take steps for inducing the public to demand, as the only sufficient guarantee for the purity and freedom of the gospel, an entire separation of the church from the state.

What did they understand by the union between church and state? Some thought they were as two friends, on an equality with each other. But such was not the case—it was merely a union of master and servant. The church had no right to read a single prayer, except authorised by act of Parliament; and, if all her ministers were children or slaves, greater pains could not have been taken to bind them down—they enjoyed no liberty whatever. The state not only prescribed her creed—how they should bow, and sit, and kneel—but it made her parsons, just as it made the superior and subordinate officers of the army or navy, customs, or excise [laughter]. Government supported the whole system, and the people submitted to have their religion made for them; and a slave state was a perfect analogy with the people of the Church, who had no power. The Dissenters might be oppressed, and their purses compelled to suffer, but they were not so degraded; they were free as to their right of worship, but where was the bishop who could say he was in a free condition? He objected to the union with the state, because the state modelled her religion, made her clergy, provided her funds, and compelled her to obey secular power, and disobey the Son of God [applause].

Mr. WILLIAM LANKESTER seconded the motion.

Mr. E. MIALL then rose to support the resolution. He addressed the meeting at some length on the duty of Dissenters in the present day, and was received with the warmest expressions of respect.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Thanks having been voted to Messrs. Miall and Forster, and to the Chairman, and severally responded to, the meeting separated.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

We are glad to learn Mr. Hume intends to move on the subject of the English Bible monopoly, which is a disgrace to the age we live in, and one which it would do honour to Sir R. Peel to abolish on the same day with the corn-laws.

The following memorials are being forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, and a petition founded on them to the House of Commons, to be presented by Mr. Hume, who expects to obtain a committee, to investigate the grounds on which such a patent is suffered to exist:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the undersigned memorial of the members and supporters of the Harleston Free Bible Society

Sheweth,

That your memorialists are greatly interested in the diffusion of the sacred Scriptures in this country, being well acquainted with the degraded moral condition of a fearfully large portion of their fellow-countrymen, and persuaded that the sacred Scriptures contain the only effectual remedy for it.

That your memorialists were formerly connected with the "British and Foreign Bible Society," but withdrew from it in August, 1844, because they found that its operations in Great Britain were impeded by the determination of the committee in 1841, not to interfere in the agitation respecting the Bible monopoly.

That many of your memorialists have experienced the injurious effects of this monopoly, in the exorbitant sums they have had to pay for copies of the Holy Bible.

That your memorialists have been engaged during the past year in distributing Bibles published by the "Scottish board for Bible circulation," and are persuaded that, were there no restriction on Bible-printing in this country, from one-fourth to one-half more copies of the Bible than are now disposed of might be distributed.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your lordships to take immediate steps for the total abolition of the exclusive right of the Queen's printer and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to print the authorised version of the sacred Scriptures; or, if this measure should appear to your lordships too precipitate, to place England on the same footing as Scotland in this respect. And your memorialists shall ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the members and supporters.

B. J. CRISP, Treasurer.

B. B. WOODWARD, Secretary.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of John Childs and Son, of Bungay,

Sheweth,

That for many years past, an office has existed, entitled Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, and created by royal patent.

That the said patent purports to confer upon the holder thereof the exclusive privilege (saving only the printers to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge) of printing, in England, the authorised version of the Holy Bible.

That a similar office, with the same privileges, existed in Scotland until the year 1839, when it was abolished in accordance with the recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons, and an office of sole and only master printers to her Majesty for Scotland was created, with a right of ascertaining, before publication, the correctness of any Bibles about to be published by private printers in Scotland.

That the evils inherent in monopoly have been developed in the strongest manner, in the present case, and the word of God, which ought to be cheaply published, in order that it might be freely circulated, has been retained at a price four times greater than that at which it might, under open competition of free trade, have been produced.

That, in the year 1840, when the printing of bibles was thrown open in Scotland, the prices of bibles in that country fell to a little above one-fourth of what they had previously been sold for, and have since that time been gradually diminishing in price, so that the copies in some cases do not cost one-fifth of their former price, and that, in the same year, the Board of Queen's sole and only master printers for Scotland, making their first report to the Government, declared that they had found, "among the advantages arising from the abolition of the monopoly in printing, a prominent place must be given to the reduction in price of the various works that were formerly to be procured only from one patentee. The sum already saved to the public in this manner is very considerable, and, as this saving becomes available chiefly to the middle and lower classes of society, is a matter of infinite importance; and to Bible societies, by which they are enabled to circulate the Scriptures to a greater extent than formerly among those who, though most needing them, would otherwise have been altogether deprived of their instructions and consolations, the money that is saved must be considered as having a value far beyond its nominal amount. It is not merely a question as to the amount of reduction by the effects of competition, though in this respect it is far from being undeserving of attention; but whether a vast number of individuals are or are not to be put in possession of the sacred Scriptures. In this way a very small diminution in price acquires a magnitude and importance essentially different from what can be predicated in respect of any other article of sale. The difference of a single penny in the price of a bible determines, year after year, whether the word of God is or is not to enlighten and gladden thousands of families.

That the introduction, by stealth, of the Bibles printed in Scotland, and necessity of competing with the free printers of Scotland, has caused the Queen's printer, and the University printers in England, gradually to reduce the prices of their Bibles, until many editions are offered to the public at about one-third of the prices which were charged to the public in 1830, when it was asserted by the agents of these monopolist printers, before a committee of the Commons' House of Parliament, that such books could not be sold at a cheaper rate, as your memorialists can clearly demonstrate to your lordships.

That since such reductions in price have taken place, the circulation of Bibles in this country, so much advocated by the numerous Bible Societies, has increased nearly tenfold; and if the monopoly created by the English patent were

abolished, a still greater reduction in price, and consequent increased facilities for circulation, would be effected.

That it is the duty of Christians to facilitate the circulation of the Word of God; and, consequently, it is the duty of the Government to remove all restrictions on the free circulation of the Scriptures, on every ground of right and expediency.

That the continuation of the patent not only is a restriction on the spread of the Holy Scriptures, but it inflicts great injustice on the many printers who would employ their time and capital in producing Bibles, Psalms, and Prayer books; and it further prevents the exercise of the benevolent piety of individuals, who would, if the free printing were allowed, cause editions to be prepared for gratuitous distribution, as is the case, to a great extent, in the United States of America.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the Queen's printers patent, so far as relates to the printing of Bibles, should be immediately cancelled, and if apprehensions be excited for the correctness of the Scripture text, that a board be constituted in England, as has been done in Scotland, for the revision, before publication, of all editions of the Bible that are to be printed. That your memorialists desire to submit to your lordships two or three specimens of the Bibles before, and the Bibles after, the abolition of the monopoly in Scotland, and they are confident that the best results would follow a free-trade in Bibles in England. The great advantage to the Scottish nation, and to the printers in Scotland, from the trade in Bibles, and the facility with which the abolition of the monopoly in that country was effected, is an example that ought to be followed immediately in England. And your memorialists pray your lordships to adopt measures for the abolition of the English monopoly with as little delay as possible.

Signed, for self and son,

March 31, 1846.

JOHN CHILDS.

PRIESTLY CONSOLATION UNDER BEREAVEMENT.—A few days ago Mr. Rowlinson, a member of a Baptist church in Bury, Lancashire, in humble circumstances, lost his wife by a sudden attack of illness. By this unexpected stroke a family of seven young children were deprived of their maternal guide. The bereaved husband consistently determined on depositing the remains of his late partner in the burial ground attached to the Baptist chapel at Little Leigh, near Northwich, in the county of Chester. Mr. Burton, the vicar of the parish, having heard of Mr. Rowlinson's intention, took upon himself to write the following consolatory epistle to the bereaved husband:—

Bainton Parsonage, Thursday morning.

Mr. Rowlinson will consider seriously the subject of this note: it concerns his duty to God and his church.

I was grieved deeply by learning yesterday, that it was your intention to inter the remains of Mrs. Rowlinson in a field near the meeting-house of the Anabaptists, in Leigh. It is very true that we are not to ask the reasons why a person acts in a manner that does not agree with our judgment or wishes; that, in ordinary matters, we are not to question the motive which influences another in doing that which we disapprove of. But I am sure that Mr. Rowlinson will not disallow my right to question with myself, why he has determined to do with the body of one so dear to him, as such a wife as Mrs. Rowlinson was and must have been, that which the church decrees to be done only to those who, by their infidelity or self-murder, have declared they have no part with the people of God. My good sir, it surely cannot be, that your hatred to the branch of the church of Christ established in this land, is so great as to make you forget your love to one so near to you as your wife must have been. What has been the reason for men's not being content to separate themselves from their brethren during life, but keeping up their enmity to the church even after death? Can you think that God is pleased to see us so divided? Has it not been a very highly-esteemed privilege to Christians for ages, to take their dear ones dead, and lay them under the walls of the church—the house of God, and feel that there they had put and left them, under the protection and keeping of the Lord himself, who liveth and never sleepeth? Is it possible that you will take and put into a common field the body of one so precious to you? Can you do so with the same feeling of comfort, and hope for God's blessing, as you could have done in the ground of a place which had been solemnly given to God for ever, and to the use of his people, for the interment of their dead, through all generations?

In fine, I would hope that you may change your purpose; and, to induce you to choose here or at Leigh, in the churchyard, ground for the burial of Mrs. Rowlinson's remains, any part of the yard here you may have, and that free of cost; or any part of the churchyard of Leigh I could almost engage to obtain for the same purpose upon the same terms. By your affection for the deceased, by your duty to Christ and his church, which you know he desires to be one, with very sincere esteem for you, I do pray you to consider what I have hastily written, and believe me to be,

Yours most faithfully in Christ,

EDWARD W. BURTON.

"You will be pleased to learn," says our correspondent, "that neither the cruel insinuations respecting love to the deceased, nor the unfair representations respecting the Baptist burial-ground, nor the high and blessed privilege of being sheltered by the steeple-house, nor the severe charge of eternal hatred to the church established by law, and the tempting bribe held out of free interment, could shake the determination of our staunch Nonconformist; but he followed the remains of Mrs. Rowlinson to 'the common field,' and there left them, in the hope of a glorious resurrection." We wish such examples of enlightened disregard of clerical interference, and superiority to weak prejudices, were more common amongst the Dissenting body in the rural districts. A repudiation of the authority of the clergy in all ecclesiastical matters, and especially in cases of burial, would save them much of the annoyance to which they are now subject, and command respect where in many cases they are subject to intolerance.

SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS.—The unblushing extent to which the practice of selling church preferments may be judged of from the fact that, in the *Times* of last week, there appeared an advertisement, announcing that in May next, Messrs. Farebrother and Co. will sell, at Garraway's, the very valuable rectory of Great Tey and chapel, and right of presentation on the death of the incumbent, aged seventy-two years. Tithes, £522, with parsonage and glebe, and "no duty!"

CHELTEMHAM.—Such was the fear manifested by the Church party in this town, through the late demonstration, as opposed to church-rate exaction, that they dare not put in nomination one of their own partisans.

As it was reported that Mr. Hollis was about to be put in nomination, the friends of the abuses of the church establishment mustered in more than ordinary numbers, and, to trick the practical workers of reformation in the church, introduced one of the leading passive adherents of the Liberal cause to carry out their compulsory projects. Mr. Hollis was proposed as churchwarden; on which the church party proposed Mr. Rowe, one of the proprietors of the *Cheltenham Examiner*; a show of hands was taken, when there appeared a large majority in favour of the former; on which a poll was demanded. The polling commenced on Wednesday morning, and finished on Saturday evening last at seven o'clock, when the numbers of persons polled were as follows:—Hollis, 657; Rowe, 425; leaving a majority of 232 in favour of the former. As might be expected from the determined course adopted by the popular candidate for years past; the church party mustered all their force, and the Liberal party, to a considerable extent, either voted for their man, and with their opponents, or remained neuter.

STIPENDS OF THE CLERGY IN THE COLONIES.—The *Launceston Examiner* (Van Diemen's Land) of the 19th of November reports that the British Government has determined to reduce the salaries of the clergy in all the colonies twenty per cent. Perhaps the Australasian colonies alone are meant. Certain it is that Sir Eardley Wilmot had laid a minute before the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, in which, among other savings, he recommends the reduction of the allowance of forage in the ecclesiastical department; and he reminded the council of a despatch from the home Government, dated December 31, 1839, in which the clergy were warned that the continuance of their stipends would not be actually guaranteed to them by her Majesty's Government. Sir Eardley's minute stated that he thought the time was rapidly approaching when they must follow out that notification; and he was confident that rendering the clergy pecuniarily independent of the colony, would not only relieve the local treasury, but raise the clergy to a higher level, and give them greater influence in their districts.

GATHERCOLE v. MIALLE.—A meeting to promote a subscription to defray the expenses of the defendant in this action, took place at the Bridge-street chapel school-room, on Wednesday evening.—*Bristol Mercury*.

"THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES!"—At a meeting of the good people of North Shields, held in the Jubilee School, on Easter Tuesday (the vicar in the chair), Mr. Churchwarden Reed produced his accounts for the past year, and they were read, item by item, by Mr. H. Dale. £13 was set down for the "visitation dinner"! and when, descending to details, Mr. Dale announced the charge for "broken glasses at dinner," there was a roar of laughter. A twopenny rate was proposed, but the meeting would not go beyond a penny.—*Gateshead Observer*.

SITES FOR CHURCHES.—We are authorised to state that, as soon as possible after the Easter recess, Mr. Maule intends to move for leave to bring in a bill for enabling congregations to obtain sites for places of worship, manse, and schools, respectively, in suitable places and on reasonable terms.—*Witness*.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT HARPENDEN.—On Thursday, April 2nd, Mr. William Bates, churchwarden, the policeman, and a broker from St. Albans, entered the premises of Mr. William Walker, at Harpenden, and for a church-rate of 7s. 6d. seized a van worth £10, which they took to a neighbouring public-house. On Monday last, Mr. Walker received a bill, of which the following is a correct copy:—

April 6th, 1846.

Churchwarden. Wm. Walker.

	s.	d.
Church-rate	7	6
Expenses	14	0
	£1	1 6
My charge is ..	10	6
	£1	12 0

FREK. GOUGH.

Mr. Walker, as a conscientious Dissenter, has for several years suffered the loss of his goods, rather than pay the unrighteous impost. This course of conduct, this carrying out of principle, is the more commendable, as this is a neighbourhood in which aristocracy and episcopacy united are ready to crush dissent, and our friend has few to countenance him, and no one to accompany him.—*From a Correspondent*.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Respecting the late meeting at Birmingham, the *Watchman* supplies the following information:—"Several resolutions were agreed to expressive of humiliation on account of past dissensions, gratitude to God for the success hitherto vouchsafed to this endeavour to promote love, and hopeful reliance on his continued furthering blessings in the future. One resolution has special reference to the doctrinal basis of union, and is framed in an admirably judicious and pacific spirit. It explains that the basis adopted at the Liverpool conference is not designed to be a creed or confession of faith; that the selection of certain tenets, and the omission of others, is not meant to imply that the former constitutes the whole body of important truth, or that the latter are unimportant; that even as to those which are introduced, it is not intended to embody a formal and full definition or exposition of them; and that there is no wish to assume the right of dogmatically declaring what are the exact limits of Christian brotherhood, the design being simply to indicate the class of persons whom it is thought practicable and desirable to bring into alliance. Amongst the objects to which those thus united might advantageously direct their attention, it was thought that one of importance might be the collecting of facts bearing on the position and efforts of Popery and infidelity, the state of Christian education, and the observance of the Lord's day. On these subjects the alliance might stimulate and help churches and Christian societies in the performance of their duties, without necessarily bringing into operation any distinct organisation of its own. The question of the

admissibility of American slave-holders to the coming conference is one of stirring interest. We believe that the judgment of the committee in relation to it will be found to be that invitations ought not to be sent to individuals who, whether by their own act or otherwise, are in the unhappy position of having their fellow-men as slaves."

ST. AUSTELL CHURCH-RATE.—In the latter part of 1844, the church party in this parish (in which a church-rate has not been made for many years), called a vestry for making a church-rate, and slashing work were they disposed to make of it; Mr. E. Coope, attorney, county clerk, &c., being the chief spokesman and mentor to the plastic vicar, who a few months before, in vestry, had expressed his dislike to a compulsory rate, and had manifested a laudable desire to be at peace; but on this occasion he was an apt pupil, opening the meeting by an intemperate speech, showing his own power in and over that meeting to be despotic, and that the meeting was not for talk, but for making a rate, an adequate one. Never had he presided over so full a vestry; widely did that vestry differ from him: a hundred to one were against granting the rate, but the chairman declared the rate made, notwithstanding. Lord Denman's decision on the Braintree case was quoted. A considerable time elapsed before any one could be induced to attempt the collection of such an un-English exaction. Several respectable persons in the town were applied to, but positively declined to have anything to do with it. At last a person living in a remote corner of the parish was induced to undertake the job, and to get an answer from every rated inhabitant. Many paid, having the fear of the law costs before their eyes. But the recusants, what of them? They kept their money, and the quailers grew spiteful, and refused to pay if it was not a compulsory rate. The principal part of the church-people were willing to make a voluntary subscription, and in this many Dissenters aided them; but Mr. Coope resented the insult offered the old mother by the proposal, and rudely rebuffed the gentlemen who had undertaken the collecting of the subscriptions; so that, an appeal to another vestry for a compulsory rate being likely, the much-esteemed gentlemen who filled the office of churchwardens, declined continuing in office for another year. The church party, that is, the little clique of bitterness, have not yet found men to their minds, although they have nominated two attendants at the church. This affair has already produced a sensation, but no result has at present come of it.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH.—The *Tablet* says: "At Kensington chapel, last week, four converts (ladies and gentlemen) were received into the church by the Rev. W. Rugden. One of the clergy of the London district has lately assured a correspondent, that scarcely a day passes without a conversion in his district. The Rev. Edward Healy Thompson, M.A., late curate of Ramsgate, Kent, and heretofore, of St. James's, Westminster, and St. Marylebone, London, was received into the Catholic Church, at Salisbury, on Saturday last, being Easter Eve." The *Church and State Gazette* says:—"The Rev. J. M. Jephson, curate of Wilby, who has long been under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Lopez, Roman Catholic priest at Great Yarmouth, with Mrs. Jephson, have at last given in their full submission to the 'Bishopric of Saint Peter.' Mr. Lopez has been a constant visitor at the parsonage-house for some months."

APPEAL AGAINST A CHURCH RATE AT SEDGELY.—At the Stafford Easter Sessions, Mr. W. Harris, jun., of Sedgely, appealed against the validity of a church-rate, granted in December, 1843, by the parishioners of Sedgely, in vestry assembled. The respondents were Mr. Josiah Cresswell and Mr. Henry Whitehouse, the churchwardens of the said parish. Mr. Whitmore, with Mr. Kettle, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Yardly, with Mr. Neale, for the respondents. It was proved on evidence that although the rate had been signed by the vestry chairman, the collecting books had not received the signature of either vicar, churchwardens, or magistrates. The court, therefore, quashed the order.—*Worcester Chronicle*.

PLURALISM.—A correspondent of the *Times* (a perpetual curate) calls attention to the following facts:—

In the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* of this day I read the announcement of the preferment of the Rev. Francis Dawson to the vicarage of East Peckham, of the annual value of £750. Upon referring to the Clergy List I find the same gentleman already in possession of the following preferment, viz., Prebendary of Canterbury, £1,500 per annum; rector of Chislehurst, £487 per annum; rector of Orpington, with the patronage of the vicarage, £37, &c.; and rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, £357 per annum; and to this already ample list is now added the living of East Peckham, producing, in the total, an income of upwards of £3,000 per annum.

After condemning the gross negligence and inattention to the duties of their office of the episcopal bench, he goes on to say:—

But will not the country at large, clergy as well as laity, inevitably come to the conclusion that the attendance of the bishops in the House of Lords, for any good they do there, had much better, for the interests of religion, be dispensed with? That this opinion is gaining ground amongst the inferior orders of the clergy I know to be the case, and I am inclined to think that this fresh instance of injustice to the great body of the clergy will tend to give that opinion a fresh impulse.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—This important institution is destined, as we hope and believe, to exert a powerful influence on the public mind of Great Britain. We observe that public meetings are frequently held, and generally well attended. The publications issued by the association, if we may form a judgment from their titles, are eminently adapted to enlighten, convince, and persuade, and will gradually prepare society at large for the abandonment of the obnoxious principle, and the removal of the evils connected with it.—*Montreal Register*.

JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC.—Various reports in reference to this appointment have found their way into the daily papers. All doubts on the subject, however, are now set at rest by the appointment of the Rev. Samuel Gobat, vice-principal of the Protestant College at Malta,

formerly missionary in Abyssinia. The new bishop is a Swiss, and of Christian descent.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

GATHERCOLE v. MIALLE.—On Monday afternoon a meeting of gentlemen was held at the Town Library in connexion with this subject, when a resolution was unanimously adopted, that a subscription should be entered into, to aid in liquidating the expenses incurred in the libel case, decided against the *Nonconformist* at the last Cambridge Assizes; also a committee appointed to carry out the resolution. The subscription was there and then commenced by the chairman (J. Cripps, Esq.) putting down his name for £5; an example which was followed by several other subscriptions.—*Leicester Mercury*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH.—At a meeting of the congregation of the above church, held in Livery-street chapel, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Arthur O'Neill announced his conversion to the doctrine of immersion, and stated that it was his intention to join the Baptist denomination of professing Christians. It is expected that this will have the effect of dissolving the above body, of which Mr. O'Neill has been the founder.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

ACADIA COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA.—Dr. Crawley, President of Acadia College, has been appointed to the Theological Professorship, recently instituted, at the joint expenditure of the English Baptist Missionary Society, and the Baptists of Nova Scotia.

MANCHESTER CONFERENCE OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A general conference of the superintendents, officers, and teachers of the Sabbath schools of Manchester, and representatives from schools in nearly every large town in the kingdom, was held on Friday last in the Roby Schools, Piccadilly. The object of the meeting was to afford an opportunity of meeting together in Christian Union, to obtain statistical information on the extent and character of Sabbath school efforts, and to consider the best means of carrying out the system with the greatest efficiency. Mr. John Hewitt occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen on the best means of conducting Sunday schools, and thereby making them more efficient in the promoting of Scriptural knowledge and the propagating of evangelical principles. Altogether there were 301 delegates from various schools present, who represented sixteen denominations of evangelical Christians. The number of schools represented was 148; the number of teachers, 5,895; teachers, members of congregations, 3,840; the total number of children, 45,953. At one o'clock 200 gentlemen sat down to lunch, which was provided in the upper school, and at two the conference met again for three hours. In the evening a tea party, which was very numerous attended, was held in the large room in the Roby schools. Mr. Alderman Kershaw presided.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—Mr. John Thornton, Independent minister, of Stockport, after an absence of nearly eighteen years, on revisiting the scene of his early ministerial labours in this rapidly-improving and delightful watering-place, preached two effective sermons last Sabbath, on behalf of the enlargement of the chapel. The services have already been the means of calling forth a spirit of activity and generosity which induces the hope that, ere a few months have elapsed, the chapel will be enlarged, and the expenses connected with that undertaking entirely defrayed.

OPENING OF A NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.—On Thursday last a very handsome new chapel, erected in the pure Norman style of architecture, and intended for the Baptist congregation under the pastoral care of the Mr. J. D. Carrick, was opened at North Shields. The following ministers took part in the opening services:—Dr. Halley, of Manchester; Mr. Sample, of Newcastle; Mr. Fife, of Bolton; and Mr. Fletcher, of Manchester.

TORQUAY NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The Rome-ward proceedings of the Established Church clergy, and their holy-ordering masters, with the increase of population here (we quote the *Western Times*), have had the effect of rendering it necessary to build another Independent chapel, or Free church, although there is already a spacious one in existence. This new Free church is to be built on an elevated spot in the centre of the town. The foundation stone was laid by Sir C. Smith, on Monday last; he read a very long paper on the occasion, giving his views on what the legislature should do, and what they should not, in religious matters. After this address, appropriate hymns were sung. The large party, who assembled to witness the proceeding, were addressed by several reverend, and other gentlemen, lovers of freedom, whose speeches were effective and appropriate. A considerable amount of money has been already subscribed for the purpose of building this chapel. In the evening, the party took tea in Mr. Peckin's new large auction room; there were about 300 persons present. Several gentlemen addressed the tea party, recommending subscriptions towards building the chapel and the school-room. Sir C. Smith said he had foretold what had happened in the Church of Scotland, and he anticipated that a similar result would take place in this country; he thought that ultimately the good ministers would be "squeezed" out of the Established Church. He considered it would be a great honour to Torquay to raise the necessary funds for building the new church and school-room, and he concluded by praying that the objects of the meeting might be successfully carried out. A vote of thanks to Sir C. Smith was moved by—Wilson, Esq., and carried by acclamation. Sir C. Smith briefly acknowledged the compliment, and left the room amidst general cheering. His prophecy as regards the Church of England is a very serious one. In the course of the meeting W. Wilson, Esq., stated, that £572 7s. 7 d. had been collected in a short time, and that the Sunday-school contributed £10 7s. of this money, and they hope to defray the whole debt by the time the first sermon is preached in this house of God. In the course

of his opening address, explanatory of the principles of congregationalism, Sir C. E. Smith said:—

The second peculiarity of the Independent communion which I shall name is, the independence of each church of every extraneous authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical. The voluntary coming together of believers seems to be involved by the principle last referred to, that the Church should consist of persons holding the same religious faith and of harmonious characters. Every contact of a foreign authority which prevents this, I conceive to be contrary to Scripture. But I wish to be understood here. I do not mean to imply, that the civil government should have no opinion on the subject of religion, or that no discipline should be exercised by the aggregate church of Christ in a county or country over the members or ministry of a local portion of it. On the contrary, I have a strong conviction that men do not lose their responsibility to God by becoming members of Parliament or Ministers of the Crown, and that it is the duty of members of a legislature to declare their belief, if they do believe them, in the fundamental doctrines of the gospel. I think it is their duty to make no secret of their attachment to Christ; and that, if the connexion of the church with the state should be dissolved, the national places of worship ought to be maintained out of existing ecclesiastical funds, and be put in trust for the use of such portions of the public as adhere to fundamental truth. But I believe they go beyond the province of man, when they attempt to define, by statute, the church of Christ, which is a necessary preliminary to its endowment. I would have the state give its adhesion to religion, and not uphold the church.

TREDEGAR AND SIRHOWY.—On Easter Monday the different Sabbath schools of the Dissenting denominations, ten in number, in these iron-works, united together in a procession through the town. The number of those that joined were estimated to be very near 2,000. On their return they assembled at the Welsh Baptist chapel, where the chair was taken by Mr. Roberts, the minister. To commence the meeting, an old man, sixty-six years of age, who had never learned to read until about two years ago, when he began to attend the Sabbath school, repeated the 28th chapter of Matthew with surprising correctness. Mr. Rowlands, Welsh Wesleyan minister, engaged in prayer. The meeting was then addressed both in Welsh and English by Mr. Jones, Independent minister, and afterwards in Welsh by Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Roberts. It is hoped that this meeting will be the means of attracting much attention to the different Sabbath schools in this town, and that their numbers will be considerably increased.

BAPTIST VILLAGE MISSION.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Village Mission, for Kirkstall and the neighbourhood, was held in the Temperance-hall, Kirkstall, on Good Friday, when upwards of sixty subscribers and friends sat down to tea. The business of the evening was of an interesting and animating character. James Richardson, Esq., presided. The report for the past year showed that upwards of 3,500 household visits had been made by the missionary of the society to teach the gospel and visit the sick; 190 public services for preaching had been held; 4,300 tracts and handbills distributed; the Sabbath-school conducted by five or six gratuitous teachers; and the sale of a considerable number of Bibles and Testaments at cost price had been effected; that, during the last month, 189 Bibles and 287 Testaments, in all 476 copies, were sold and paid for. Addresses were delivered by Mr. James M'Pherson, minister, and John Cliff, Esq., of Bramby, Messrs. Colcroft, minister, of Staningley, T. Morgan, J. Whitaker, and W. Hardy, of Leeds.

WHITCHURCH, HANTS.—On Friday, April 3, Mr. Frederick Holmes was ordained over the Independent church at Whitchurch, Hants. Messrs. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton, James Wills, of Basingstoke, John Jefferson, of Stoke Newington, Spencer Pearsall, of Andover, engaged in the prominent parts of the service. Mr. Thomas Stamper, of Uxbridge, preached on the preceding evening. Several other ministers assisted.

CHESHAM, BUCKS.—Mr. Thomas Edward Stallybrass, B.A., was set apart to the pastoral office over the Independent church and congregation at Chesham, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. A very clear and able exposition of church principles, as held by the Congregationalists, in contradistinction to those maintained by Episcopalians and Presbyterians, was delivered by James Carlile, D.D., of Hackney. A solemn and affectionate ordination prayer was offered up by Mr. L. Hall, of Poyle. Mr. Edward Stallybrass, late missionary to Siberia, and the ordained minister's father, delivered a faithful and affectionate charge, from Heb. xiii. 17. In the evening, Richard Alliot, LL.D., of York-road chapel, Lambeth, addressed the church and congregation, from Luke xii. 48, with great appropriateness and fidelity. The following Independent and Baptist ministers attended and took parts in the services:—Messrs. J. S. Bright, of Woolwich; G. W. Conder, of High Wycombe; J. Knox Stallybrass, of Retford, Notts; James S. Stallybrass, of Homerton College; W. J. Gates, of Aylesbury; W. Payne, of Chesham; S. Ayrton, of Chesham; B. Kent, of Norwood; J. Edmunds, of Petworth; T. Heathcote, of Berkhamstead; W. A. Salter, of Amersham; W. Ashmead, of Missenden; W. Holmes, of Wendover; and others. The services were highly interesting and impressive.

The great increase of business at the General Post-office has recently caused the detention of mail-trains at night beyond the fixed time, the work having been more than the staff of officers (probably with bad arrangements) could accomplish by the proper period. To remedy this, thirty-two additional clerks have been engaged this week.

THE MORMONITES IN WALES.—The Mormonites have been rather active of late, and have succeeded in entangling a few persons never very celebrated for their mental or moral excellence. They have circulated a few tracts, distinguished for their absurd ravings, reckless assertions, and fanatical dreams. Their leader announces a monthly periodical, to appear on the 1st of next June. The name selected is the *Prophet of the Jubilee*. Very likely the words of Jeremiah will be literally fulfilled—"The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream." The number of their converts, thus far, have been very few, and their leaders are justly considered as blundering impostors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—To the retired and contemplative man, the doings of the great world are a study and an amusement. The various spectacle and performance to a distant watcher show not as they do to the actors and the crowd. He is in a better position for detecting the real meaning, the real merits, the real truth, of any phenomenon, than they are. He is more likely to have the right thought, and to deliver the right sentence; his condition not so much exposing him to the liability of expressing *votum magis quam judicium*. Intellectual retirement is elevation. A survey from a hill-top will give a truer idea of the direction of a road than could be gained from a point in the windings of the road itself. It has generally happened, that voices from solitude have contradicted voices from the crowd; and that truth has been oftener with the few than with the many.

These observations are applicable no less to the "religious" than the "profane" world.

Perhaps a villager's thoughts on a topic of the day, the Evangelical Alliance, may not be unworthy the attention of your readers.

Among particular classes of men, particular ideas are found to have a temporary conspicuousness and supremacy. The class and the time are characterised by the sovereignty of some one idea. That idea is an Aaron's rod, and swallows all others. If it is of common interest enough, the world, for nine days, "wonders after" it. Ideas thus succeed one another in the seat of power among religionists. To-day, thought, feeling, and effort, run in this channel; to-morrow, in that. Besides the gospel in the abstract, which is perpetual, there is a portion which, by general consent, becomes "the gospel for the day." If we may judge from numbers and the extent of operations, we may say, the gospel for this day is "Christian union." Preachers say, "Christians sin by separation, and must now be united; the world is unconvinced because of schisms in the church, and so it must remain, till it sees Christians are one." Hearers listen, and respond "Amen." The idea spreads. It "wins as it wanders." It is welcomed, enthroned, worshipped. It must have an incarnation. Seas and mountains are no obstructions to its progress and power. The four quarters must do it homage. Assemblies are gathered, speeches spoken and printed, committees formed, officers appointed, and a statement of belief is issued which is to form the recognised basis of the grand attempt. Vast and mighty is the machinery, and most imposing the enterprise. Hearts are captivated. Emotion swells and rolls like a sea. Verily, it is a daring exposure to the charge of cold-heartedness and egotism for one to stand up and say to this great multitude, "I will not go with you—you are in error—I know a better way." Intellect looks like scepticism to those who passively yield to the impulsive emotion. Truth is severe to the impassioned.

We may take it as an invariable rule, that large bodies of men cannot be moved by the sole power of untruth. Wherever we see a large and extensive organisation, we may be sure that truth has something to do with it. We shall find a true thought at its root. Not seldom, however, some falsity is there too. They are closely bedded together; and the up-growth may be easily regarded as the development of either. He who explores beneath the surface may discover, perhaps, what the appearance induced him to expect, that the falsity alone has shot forth into prominence, the truth not yet germinating, or not yet penetrating to the surface.

The present movement in reference to Christian union illustrates this rule. It has truth with it. None will deny this. That Christians should be one, is to all Christian minds an obvious and unquestioned truth. The beauty and influence of union is equally obvious. There is in the idea a spell for all Christian hearts. It is sure to engage affection, desire, hope. Prayer will be joined with efforts for its realisation; and there may be a glow of right noble enthusiasm in the believing anticipation of the issue. But with this beautiful truth is most intimately blended, in the instance under consideration, a thought which is a fallacy. The two are only separable objectively. In the subject-mind they are one idea. A real marriage takes place between them. This vitiates the truth; and the result is, of course, a fallacy. The thought is that Christian union is a thing apparent to bodily organs. Then, all desire and hope regard union thus apparent. The feeling which was proper to the true original idea alone instantly is transferred, and is cherished towards this other idea: the mind all the while unconscious of the process going on within itself, and becoming the worshipper of its own creature.

Mistake in action follows this mistake in thought. There is a pursuit, but in a wrong road. There is the adoption and execution of plans, but their adaptation is to an unworthy end. As widely as ends differ, means will differ. The same class of means are not possibly applicable to the diverse ends. It may chance that the means resorted to for the attainment of the fallacy are the most effectual hindrances to the attainment of the reality of which the fallacy is merely the semblance. And thus, with the purest motives and most benevolent hearts, men may be zealous enemies to that good for which they dream they are fighting.

The avowed design of the Evangelical Alliance is "to exhibit, as far as practicable, the essential unity of the church of Christ." Though at present we know not what it will do, its expressed design is sufficient for a right estimation of its character and claims. Its aim is not creation, but exhibition. It seeks not formation, but manifestation. It is to result in a grand show. Its work is to be for the world's eye. What it does, is done to be "seen of men." Moreover, that which it is to make visible is a spiritual fact. The church is a spiritual thing. All its qualities and characteristics—its holiness, its beauty, its power, its unity—are necessarily spiritual. These, therefore, are only discernible by a spiritual faculty. Faith recognises them. Really, it strikes one as a clumsy mistake, to attempt to make this object of faith an object of sight. It savours of the "sensual" rather than of the "spiritual" mind, to be unsatisfied with the holy and blessed reality, and to strain after a tangible, visible, material embodiment or representation of it.

Now, whatever proceedings may be adopted, and whatever words may be used in reference to the end desired by the Alliance, it is evident that an *external unity* of the church of God would be the substantial consummation of its endeavours. Perhaps I may be allowed to add a few remarks on this point in a subsequent paper.

I am, dear sir, affectionately yours,
March 22nd, 1846. A VILLAGER.

MALTON ELECTION.—On Wednesday last Lord Milton was elected without opposition for the borough of Malton, in the room of J. W. Childers, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

An extraordinary express from Marseilles brings intelligence from Bombay to the 16th of March, and confirms the preceding accounts of the pacification of the Punjab.

To render the relation of the events which have occurred since the date of the previous accounts clearer, it will, perhaps, be better that we should recapitulate a few of the more important particulars subsequent to the great victory at the bridge of Sohraon, which decided the fate of the Punjab. This battle, by which the Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej, took place on the 10th of February. The first division of the British army entered the Punjab on that day. On the 14th the Governor-general was at Kusoor, where he issued a proclamation declaring the independence of that country. The alarm of the Sikh Government was great; Gholab Singh, the Wuzer, represented to the Queen-mother that the defeat of the Khalsa was attended with the loss of 20,000 men. He was commissioned to make terms. He sent word to the British authorities, and promised to be at Kusoor, where the Governor-general was waiting for the remainder of his army. Gholab Singh arrived four hours after his time, and was received with coldness, and was referred to the Secretary, Mr. Currie, and to Major Lawrence, the Political Agent, with whom he remained in close conference until past midnight. The terms of the Convention prescribed to him were the cession of all the country to the east of the Beas, in addition to the provinces declared in December to have been confiscated; the payment of a million and a half sterling; the surrender of all the cannon used against the British; and the total disbanding of the Khalsa army. Gholab Singh had another long conference on the 17th. The presence of the young King, Dhuleep Singh, was required in the British camp, which, on the 18th, advanced to within eighteen miles of Lahore. Dhuleep Singh came there, and was received without any salute. He then "expressed his contrition for the late hostile proceedings, and his acquiescence in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government." The Governor-general then ordered a royal salute to be fired, and issued a proclamation detailing these events.

On the morning of the 20th, the British army appeared under the walls of Lahore, where no resistance was shown. Preparations were made for sending Dhuleep Singh to his palace, under an escort of British troops. When halfway on their march, the escort was joined by Gholab Singh with several chiefs. The Maharajah, mounted on an elephant with Bhace Ram Singh, met them as they approached, and Mr. Currie placed the royal party next to himself. The escort proceeded to the outer gate, and there halted; the officers of the staff and other high personages attended the young Prince to the inner gate of his palace, when leave of him was taken under a salute of twenty-one guns fired by our horse artillery.

On the 22nd, the citadel of Lahore and a part of the palace was formally taken possession of by the British authorities. On the 25th, the Governor-general issued an important general order to the British army. It proclaimed the intention of government of exacting the surrender of every piece of Sikh artillery which has been pointed at the British army, and of enforcing the disbandment of their licentious soldiery. It goes on to acknowledge the exemplary conduct of our troops of all arms, which have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have, on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field; and, as a testimony of approbation, orders a gratuity of twelve months' batta to all ordered to the frontier, and forming part of the army on the Sutlej.

The Khalsa troops, after their defeat at Sohraon, retired towards Umritsir. Their commander, Tej Singh, was twice wounded in their last conflict, and, seeing no advantage from further resistance, gave in. The remnant of the Khalsa army was obliged to surrender their cannon, and to disperse. The surrender of their guns was the proof of their conquest, for on them their great reliance was placed in battle. Groans and tears attended their departure from Lahore.

The Wuzer Gholab Singh was the chief agent, but the Queen-mother wishes to promote her paramour Lall Singh to the Wuzership, and Gholab is discontented. Intrigues are busy.

The first instalment of the money had not been paid on the 1st of March, but it was daily expected. The withdrawal of the British army was to take place about the 10th. The state of the country around Lahore is described as tranquil, but there were bands of armed men prowling in the districts.

Arrangements were fast making for the occupation of the conquered country, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of £400,000. The chief town is Jullinder, with 40,000 inhabitants; Phulloor, Pughwarra, and Sultanpore are also of note. The cantonments of the British will not be far distant from Lahore, so as to be able to keep down all attempts at insurrection.

Some of the British officers appear to have been permitted to visit the town of Lahore, and one of them gives the following description of it in a letter to the *Delhi Gazette*:—

Lahore appears to me the filthiest city I ever entered, and can boast of but few lions. The mosque close to the Summum Boorj (Badshahee), has been a noble structure, and is still a splendid ruin. Runjeet Singh demolished the cupolas and turned the whole place into a magazine; his own Summad is now being garnished with the marble taken from the domes. The area of the city is not great, but the houses are lofty and every spot crowded. The place is filled with desperate vagabonds; almost every second man is armed. They receive us quietly just now, although some 20,000 soldiers are lurking in the narrow courts and streets. Lahore is begirt with a double line of defences, the walls lofty, the ditch deep and wide, and the bastions magnificent in size, but the whole utterly weak.

The Affghans are said to be making preparations to attack Peshawur, believing themselves now easily able

to recover the territory formerly taken from them by the Sikhs.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

On Thursday afternoon an atrocious attempt was made upon the life of the King of the French at Fontainebleau. The following are the more important details of this hair-breadth escape:—The King was returning from a ride in the forest about half-past five o'clock. In the first *char-à-banc* were—on the first seat, the King and the Count de Montalivet; on the second seat, the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Salerno; on the third, her Royal Highness Mme. Adelaide, the young Prince Philippe and her Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours; and, on the fourth, his Royal Highness the Princess of Salerno. The carriage had entered the great park when two shots were heard at the left of the *char-à-banc*, and M. de Montalivet, who was between the King and the assassin, is said to have felt at his left ear a sort of commotion, which proved the direction of the shots, and the object of the assassin. The Queen, much affected, showed with a trembling hand the wadding of the gun, which she had picked up. Immediately after the explosion the King said to the postilion, who appeared greatly agitated, and hesitated what to do, "Continue your route, and let us return to the palace," and this he said with admirable sang froid. The forest-keepers, the gendarmes, and some officers of hussars, who accompanied the King, surrounded the assassin, and he was seized by a groom named Millet, who had scaled the wall in pursuit of him. It is said that at the moment when he was arrested he held in his hand a phial of sulphuric acid, but had not time to swallow it.

The *Epogue* says that the King would certainly have been struck if the carriage had been in the middle of the road, but it was near the wall. The King was calm. The *Constitutionnel* attributes the King's escape to a different cause. "When the assassin heard the carriage approaching, he got on the wall ready to fire. It is said that the Princess of Salerno then perceived him. He had calculated that the King and Queen would occupy the places at the back of the carriage. But the King had come to the front in order to speak to M. de Montalivet, who was thus placed between him and the King. Lecomte moved his hand to take better aim, and this movement disarranged the shot and probably saved the King." Another account says:—"The assassin, when captured, immediately gave his name, and said, 'I was too much in a hurry.' His gun was examined, and it was ascertained that in one barrel there had been two bullets, and in the other one."

The inhabitants of Fontainebleau, on learning how providentially his Majesty and the royal family had escaped, manifested their gratification in the most enthusiastic manner. All the houses were illuminated in the evening. His Majesty would not change his plan of remaining in the chateau, thus demonstrating that the crime of a single wretch had not diminished his confidence in the loyalty of the people.

On Friday morning a *Te Deum* of thanksgiving was performed in the church of St. Louis, at Fontainebleau. The King, the Queen, and their suites, and all the functionaries and citizens whom the news of the event had collected at and round the court, attended. In Paris the feeling of horror at the attempt could only be surpassed by the delight at the result. The Minister of Justice and the Procureur-general of the Cour Royale of Paris left on Thursday night for Fontainebleau, and proceeded to an interrogation of the prisoner, who is stated to have asserted that he had no accomplices.

The account of the attempt produced a most painful sensation in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday. It was announced by the President, who concluded his speech by saying:—

"His Majesty is to return to Paris to-morrow. I am sure I speak the feelings of the whole house, when I propose that we should repair to-morrow in a body to the Tuilleries, after the King's return, at the hour which I shall be able to mention at the opening of the sitting."

The speech of the President was hailed with loud cheers and cries of *Vive le Roi!*

The King and royal family returned to Paris at one o'clock on Saturday, and shortly afterwards the members of both Chambers repaired to the Tuilleries to congratulate his Majesty on his providential escape. About the same time the second legion of the national guards of Paris, which had been convoked on the Place Vendôme to receive its officers in presence of the prefect of the Seine, *debouched* in the Carrousel to the number of about 4,000, and a deputation of its officers was preparing to proceed to the palace when the King himself descended into the court, holding the Count de Paris by the hand, and accompanied by the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, and all the ministers. His Majesty passed before the lines of the legion, and afterwards, taking his station in front of the central pavilion, the national guards filed before him, and saluted him with the most enthusiastic cries of *Vive le Roi!* The King appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Queen and Princesses of the royal family witnessed the review from the balcony.

The Minister of Justice presented to the Chamber of Peers, on Saturday, a royal ordinance, constituting that assembly into a court of justice to try the author of the attempt against the King's life. The Attorney-general, M. Hebert, being detained at Fontainebleau, the House adjourned to Monday, when that magistrate was to attend.

SPAIN.

On the 12th inst. the Spanish Cabinet was constituted as follows:—M. Isturitz, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Mon, Minister of Finance; M. Pidal, Minister of the Interior; General Saenz, Minister of War; M. Caneja, Minister of Justice; M. Armero, Minister of Marine. It will thus be seen that M. Egana, the creature of Christina, has been excluded from the new Cabinet.

Narvaez is still at Bayonne. On reaching Bayonne, the exiled Minister made inquiry for Don Henry, who was detained in that town at the instance of Narvaez himself; and an interview took place between them on the following afternoon. The incident is thus spoken of by the *Courrier Français*:—

There is passing at present at Bayonne a veritable comedy. On Monday the telegraph transmitted to the authorities of that city orders to cease all surveillance over the Infante Don Henry—to pay him all the honours due to his rank—and, in his place, to watch General Narvaez, whose intrigues the Spanish Government, it appears, is apprehensive of. What renders this change the more amusing is, that the police of France were set on the traces of Don Henry at the formal demand of Narvaez.

The *Times* correspondent in speaking of these events says:—

The men and women who figure in the councils and the closet of the Sovereign have made themselves more than ever odious and contemptible in the eyes of the world. The Spaniards still look on with that sort of contemptuous indifference to public affairs and public reputations which is their habitual condition until their personal passions are roused. But it is easy to perceive that at no distant period enough of personal passions will be roused to thrust forth ignominiously, and for the second time, from the soil of Spain, that Princess, whose successive vices of youth and age have inflicted on the kingdom, and on her daughter's reign, the curses and humiliations of debauchery and avarice—followed, but not atoned for, by the mean propitiation of religious cant.

The new Ministers do not appear to be more favourable to the press than their predecessors. The whole of the impression of the *Eco del Comercio* of the 12th had been seized upon by the authorities. The Cortes were to be shortly convoked to vote the supplies and a law on the press, after which they were to be dissolved, and general elections to take place agreeably to the new electoral law.

There has been an outbreak in Galicia, which commenced before the downfall of Narvaez, but it was likely to be suppressed. Accounts from that province state, that on the 11th General José Concha had totally routed a body of insurgents under General Iriarte, at Banage, near Astorga, and had taken 165 prisoners. General Iriarte has escaped. General Concha was preparing to march to Lugo.

Lecomte, the would-be assassin, was an ex-keeper-general of the Crown Forests, who had been under the surveillance of the police, on account of some threatening letters which he had sent to the Baron de Sahune, Conservator of the Forests. From all that appears, he has had no accomplices; and the crime seems to have been instigated either by the desperation arising from disappointment and fancied ill-treatment, or under the influence of a distempered mind,—for there seems to have been no adequate motive for so horrible an act of mere personal revenge. The universal belief in Paris is, that the outrage is wholly unconnected with party animosity or political feeling; and the suspicion expressed in the *Journal des Débats*, that it had any such connexion, is regarded as a very unworthy attempt to turn it to account, for the purpose of influencing the impending general elections in favour of the existing Ministry.

The *Messenger* of Saturday evening contradicts a report given by the *Débats* of the previous day, that telegraphic despatches had been received from Lyons and Grenoble, announcing that some of the public functionaries in that quarter had received anonymous letters, stating that the King would be shot on the 16th. Lecomte had the reputation of being an excellent marksman, which renders the escape of the King still more providential. He has been transferred to Paris, and occupied the cell in the Conciergerie, allocated formerly to Fieschi, Alibaud, and Darnes.

The King and the royal family continued to receive marks of sympathy and affection from all classes.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From our Correspondent.)

New York, March 23th, 1846.

The debate on the Oregon resolutions and amendments in Congress has not yet terminated. Since last writing, the senators who have spoken are as follows:—Judge Breese, Messrs. Dayton, Baywood, Evans, Johnson, Calhoun, Berran, Archer, Niles, Chalmer, and Miller. Of these, Mr. Breese was the only one who adhered to the 54.40 line of boundary. Mr. Dayton's speech, which was very able, took the Senate, and indeed the whole people, by surprise. He spoke in favour of peace, compromise, and the forty-ninth degree; but the chief point of his argument rested on the assumption that the President had not committed himself beyond that line of division, and this he endeavoured to prove with considerable ability and taste. As Mr. Dayton was known to be in the confidence of the President, this new doctrine created no small degree of sensation; and many of the ultra democracy, who were the means of placing Mr. Polk in the presidential chair, accused him at once of turning traitor to the party, if he did not officially proclaim that his opinion had not altered. A division was thus created in the democratic ranks which is not likely soon to be healed. Mr. Calhoun's speech was what might have been expected—clear, just, statesman-like, and sound, and eminently moderate and peaceful, both in sentiment and tone. He was in favour of compromise, both from policy and principle; regarded war, whatever might be the result, as the greatest curse which could be inflicted on the nation; whereas peace would "cement and strengthen the friendly feelings and relations which ought to exist between this country and England, for their mutual benefit and the advancement of civilisation and freedom throughout the world." I would that all your readers could read this speech; it is undoubtedly one of the ablest ever made in the American Congress; and as an expression of the opinion of a majority of the sensible and moderate portion of the United States' people, is, at the present juncture of affairs, peculiarly important.

The result of the general expression of the feeling of the Senate in favour of peace and compromise naturally was to calm the public mind, and lead the people to expect that the danger was past, and there would be now little difficulty in effecting an amicable adjustment of the question. But in the midst of this a circumstance occurred which has

again renewed the fears and anxieties of the nation that the end is not yet. This was neither more nor less than another "message from the President," recommending an immediate increase in the naval and military forces, in view of the "critical state of public affairs" and the "warlike preparations of England." This document was read in Congress on Tuesday last, the 24th inst. Mr. Polk says that his views on the merits of the Oregon question have undergone no change since his last annual message to Congress on the 2nd of December; thinks that the notice to terminate the treaty of 1827 should be promptly given; and concludes with the declaration that it is his "settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy, both with Mexico and England, as may best preserve an honourable peace with both nations." There is little doubt, therefore, that as soon as the debate on the notice is ended, the state of the national defences will be the next subject of discussion; and from the tone of the press I gather that no difficulty will be experienced in passing a bill perfectly agreeable to the will of the most warlike of the democratic party. What the ultimate result will be is known to Omniscience only. The fact is, Mr. Polk has been frightened and driven into this measure by the unceasing demands of the war party in both Houses. I cannot believe that any man could of his own will so trifle with the feeling of the people as he has done, unless influenced by the counsels or threatenings of such a party. Altogether this will be grievous news for the English people. May God grant that they receive it in a peaceful spirit.

Accompanying the President's message are two other documents—the reports of the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to their respective committees. Mr. Marcy, of the war department, recommends chiefly an increase in the force on the sea-coast and northern frontier, and suggests that the increase in the latter should correspond with the "British" force in Canada, which is about seven thousand strong. Two-thirds of the American army are now encamped in Texas, to protect the new state against any aggressions from Mexico, but Mr. Marcy thinks that no diminution should be made in that quarter. The increase, therefore, must consist entirely of new levies, which will entail considerable expense on Brother Jonathan. Mr. Bancroft's report is a mere repetition of the one which accompanied the annual message of Mr. Polk, consisting of a few vague recommendations and suggestions of increase in the navy; and I cannot but think there is a peculiar meaning in the "non-committal" policy observed. Rumours from the capital say that the last official advice to Mr. Pakenham from England intimate that no more offers will be made to the American government, but that it is the intention of the cabinet at home not to interfere in any way with the movements of America, unless they are made in such a way as would invade what they consider their just rights.

In Mexico affairs are still in a critical position. The latest news received gives information that the American camp at Corpus Christi had been broken up by command of General Taylor, the commanding officer. On the 8th inst. a proclamation was issued, to the effect that, as the army was about marching to the frontier on "delicate service," no stragglers or others not properly attached to it would be permitted to accompany it. The proposed destination of the force is on the left (Mexican) bank of the Rio Grande. The rumour of a large force of Mexican troops being on the way to oppose the concentration of General Taylor's forces caused great excitement, and the American troops are said to be in "high spirits" at the expectation of a conflict with the enemy. The internal affairs of Mexico are the same as at the time of my last writing. The newspapers are discussing the question of Mexico's future destiny, as to whether it shall be a Spanish dependency, with a Spanish prince on the throne, or an independent republic as now. The former, under present circumstances, appears more than probable; at all events, it is impossible that the state of affairs can exist long as they are.

The Canadian Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 26th inst., by Lord Cathcart, the new Governor-General, in person. Beyond the delivery of the opening address, and the adoption of the usual answer, little business has been transacted. The principal features of the speech are—a calling the attention of the Parliament towards a practical adoption of the militia system in view of the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, and a general view of the probable effects of the new commercial policy of the home government on the trade and commerce of Canada. The Governor-General appears to think that it may be injurious to the province, and in that case recommends the adoption of measures which may protect the commercial interests of the country. The Canadian press appears, in general, to favour the new administration.

I spoke in my last of the probability that Maryland would resume the payment of the interest on her state debt. Since then the legislature of that state has adjourned, but, I am sorry to say, without making any provision for its immediate renewal, every measure looking to that end having failed either in one house or the other.

The breaking up of winter has been the means of considerable mischief to the public works of some of the inland states, damaging the canals, bridges, &c.; in many instances the freshets totally destroyed the latter, which has consequently interfered much with the trading interests. Private property has also much suffered, whole houses and barns being carried away with the violence of the torrents. The weather has now, however, settled into the usual spring sunshine and rain, and we are in hopes to see no more of winter for many months.

The uncertainty attending the government actions has

had much influence in causing a depression of the stock market lately, and the sales are therefore comparatively dull. Trade in general, however, wears a favourable aspect for the coming season. Money is in much demand, and interest on good security runs high.

I see it stated in one of our religious papers that at a convention of Lutherans held lately in Fredonia City, Md., it was resolved to send a delegation to represent that body, at the proposed meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in August next in London. The following gentlemen were appointed, but as all of them have not as yet signified their acceptance, it is probable that a part only will go. As you will perceive, it is a highly respectable delegation:—

Prof. S. S. Schmucker, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, D.D., of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. G. Morris, D.D., of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. N. Pohlman, D.D., of Albany, N.Y.; Rev. T. Stork, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. M'Cron, of Chester Springs, Pa.; F. Smith, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa.; Rev. J. Bachman, D.D., of Charleston, S.C.; Rev. J. Baker, D.D., of Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. G. A. Lintner, D.D., of Schoharie, N.Y.; Rev. E. Keeler, D.D., Professor of the Theological Seminary at Springfield, O.; Rev. E. Greenwald, New Philadelphia, O.; His Excellency W. C. Bouck, late Governor of New York; P. W. Engs, Esq., of New York city; Isaac Baugher, Esq., of Emmitsburg, Md.

The three first named, and Mr. Robert Wilson, are already on their way to England, intending to spend some time on the Continent previous to the meeting. H. S. S.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The crowd in the churches of the metropolis on Easter Sunday was greater than was, we believe, ever known on similar occasions. Some of the churches were so full that it was surprising there were no accidents.—*Paris Paper.*

SPLITTING OF A MOUNTAIN.—An extraordinary phenomenon took place on the 13th ult., at Karoly, in Hungary. Mount Mornentzee, about 1,800 feet high, situated at the entrance of the defile of Borsoe, suddenly split in two, and stopped up the course of the river running through the hollow. The whole country above the place where the earth fell was immediately flooded.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has been thrown into a state of excitement, unparalleled since the fever of speculation in "town lots," by the reported discovery of a "monster copper mine" at Burra Creek. The information was first given last summer, by a shepherd, to Mr. Bunce, of the firm of Bunce and Thomson, Adelaide, and he, having associated with some other gentlemen, examined the spot, and found several rich lodes extending over 20,000 acres. The arrangements being made for forming a company, in order to claim the monopoly of the concern, the South Australian Company getting the lead. The Government, however, refused to grant the survey at all by private contract, and put it up to public auction.

THE CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY.—A petition has been presented to the King of Bavaria, signed by 30,000 inhabitants, complaining that the censors know no bounds to their frivolous and ridiculous cavillings; and lately they have gone so far as to interdict the use of the words "ministers of state," "public functionaries," and "citizens," in the journals, substituting in their stead the following:—"Royal ministers," "servants of the King," and "subjects."

SPANISH MINISTERIAL VIRTUE.—As a sample of the morality of public men in this country, we give the following on good authority:—A certain high functionary (whose name I could mention), who has lost to a considerable amount in the funds, made use of his position, a day or two ago, to furnish passports for France to a Bourse agent, whose liabilities, it appears, are large, but who has neither the ability nor the will to clear them off. The agent in question is a creditor of the nameless functionary alluded to, and the condition of the delivery of the passport was a receipt, in full, of all demands. The creditors are left in the lurch, but the functionary is safe.—*Times' Correspondent.*

A SPECIMEN OF ROYAL HUMILITY.—The solemnity of Passion week was observed at Madrid, by the Queen pretending to wash the feet of several poor men and women, waiting on them at table, and visiting the churches of Madrid on foot. Her Majesty's waiting at table was thus performed:—she handed the dishes to her confessor, the confessor to a grandee, the grandee to the chief butler, and the chief butler to an inferior official, who placed them in baskets which the poor carried away. Such was the illustration of humility in "the Queen of the Spains."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA has appealed to the members of the Zollverein—the German Customs Union—to mark the signs of the times, and revise their tariff. Already the example of England is producing an impression on the Continent, which his Majesty's manifesto will strengthen; and eventually the manufacturing monopolists abroad, like their agricultural brethren in this country, must abandon their prohibitions and relax their restrictions.

SCENES IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The reporters of the *New York Tribune* have been excluded from the House of Representatives, because one of them made free to state that an honourable member devoured "chunks of bread and sausage" in Congress! The sausage-eater, it seems, is Mr. Sawyer, a blacksmith, one of the representatives of Ohio. Every day, at two o'clock, he was in the habit of retiring to a window behind the speaker's chair, and, unfolding a greasy paper containing a "chunk of bread and sausage," or some other unctuous delicacy; and, when he had concluded his meal, the paper served him for a napkin. He then threw it out of the window, and polished his fingers on his head or his coat, his mouth supplying the place of a finger-glass. A jack-knife next made its appearance, to be used as a toothpick; and then, his meal and toilet ended, he returned to the

floor of the House, to abuse the Whigs and claim "all Oregon or none." When his habits were chronicled by the domestic Trollope, he admitted the narrative to be "virtually true," but threatened to flog any reporter who should dare to allude to his public meals in future! The *New York Press*, however, undeterred by the crack of Sawyer's whip, "spoke out" immediately, and lashed, not only the sausage-eater, but his colleagues also. Members of Congress (says the editor) often take their places in a state of intoxication, and indulge in rant and bombast, and language too profane and indecent for publication!

Advices from the West Indies are very unsatisfactory. The islands are described as generally suffering from great drought, especially Jamaica. Cattle are dying, and the crops are expected to suffer very severely. The islands are generally healthy.

TAHITI.—A private letter published in the *Times*, containing intelligence from Tahiti of the 25th of November, mentions one or two facts of interest. The writer belongs to the Collingwood, eighty guns, on the Pacific station:—

At Catharine Island there are about twenty male and female natives comfortably settled, having left Tahiti in consequence of the disturbances. At Tahiti the natives are encamped inland, and will not come to terms with the French; in fact, if they happen to catch a Frenchman out of their bounds, they put him immediately to death. Our admiral gave the ship's company liberty to go ashore at Tahiti in the day time, but ordered them to be on board by sunset. The French are very strict, and are building batteries and store-houses fast. They have given Queen Pomare three months to decide whether she will accept the French protection and return to Tahiti (which she positively refuses at present), when, if their offer be not in the interim complied with, they intend to take her by force; but that, I conceive, they will find some difficulty in doing. The Admiral has condemned the Basilisk ketch, and sold her hull, rigging, &c., keeping the arms and ammunition on board of us. At Huahine the French planted their protectorate flag, but the natives immediately hauled it down and tore it into ribands. Queen Pomare and family are at Ulietta, quite well; but she has recently lost one child, and I am given to understand the Salamander, steam-sloop, will take it to Tahiti to have it interred in the family grave. The French have been persuading, and offering presents to the Queen, which she refuses. At Bolabola, the French have blockaded the port and hoisted their protectorate flag, which caused the natives to leave their homes and go inland; but our Admiral persuaded them to return, and left orders that they are not to be molested by the French until he received despatches from England. I think the French are going rather too far. The natives visited our ship, and were dancing their war-dances the whole of the afternoon; they seemed quite grateful to the Admiral for restoring them to their homes. They detest a Frenchman. Our Admiral went to church with Queen Pomare, and distributed presents to her people; gave her some provisions, and told her to wait calmly until he came again. She puts great dependence on England for protection.

THE PACKET-SHIP, HENRY CLAY, of 1,400 tons burden, was wrecked, within thirty miles of New York, during a tremendous gale, on the night of the 24th ultimo. Six persons, two sailors and four passengers, were drowned in attempting to escape in a boat. There were about 300 people on board, mostly emigrants, all of whom were saved except these six.

GRAHAMISING ABROAD.—Our Government (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Courier Français*), has established a special office for opening letters, and it has been imitated, in that respect, by the Prussian Cabinet. The intercepted letters are either destroyed, or deposited in the archives, to serve as criminating documents.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has a sublime notion of his lofty state. In reply to the remonstrances of the nobles of Croatia against certain measures of the government, he lectures them in the true Cambyes vein. He concludes a most imperial rebuke in the following language:—

To show ourselves that we have ever wished to be thorough in the continuance of our reign the protector of the laws, and the preserver of order, we command you, exhorting you with firmness, not to lose sight of the fidelity and respect you owe to us, and to observe henceforth in your discussions the forms prescribed by the laws, in order that we may not be under the painful necessity of punishing those who prefer rashness to moderation!

PERSECUTIONS OF THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—The Christians residing in Albania have lately suffered most cruel treatment from the pasha of that province, for refusing to abandon the Catholic faith and become Mussulmans. Numbers of Catholics in Ghilan have been thrown into prison, where one of them, Agostino di Stubla, was chained by the neck and feet, and there died in consequence of the treatment he received. Seven families at Ghilan abjured their faith for Islamism, and were sent to Iskopia, where twenty-three heads of Catholic families were imprisoned on account of contumacy; of these, seven, unable any longer to bear their sufferings, followed the example of those from Ghilan. The other sixteen, however, remained firm, and steadfastly resolved to sacrifice all for their religion. They are flogged daily, put upon short allowance, and chained to their dungeon walls. Selim Pasha was so enraged at their firmness that he made their families walk from Ghilan to Scopia, an eight days' journey, with their hands bound behind their backs, sparing neither children nor pregnant women. On their arrival at Scopia they were also thrown into prison. A number of Christian missionaries have also been imprisoned at Scopia, where seven have already fallen martyrs to their faith. The Dalmatian Apostolic missionary being among those imprisoned, the Austrian consul at Scutari had addressed an official note to Selim Pasha, demanding his release. Between thirty and forty Christian families had fled from Albania to Salonica, for the purpose of settling in Michalitsch.—*Trieste Observer.*

HAYTI.—Another revolution has taken place in Hayti, General Pierrot having been driven from the government, and General Riche appointed in his stead. A letter from Port au Prince says:—We have great confidence in the new president. He is a black of about sixty-two years of age, with a will of iron, rather inclined to be despotic, but determined to maintain order,

protect trade and agriculture. He is surrounded by men of ability, whose advice he allows himself to be guided by.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The papers from the Cape of Good Hope, which reach to the 28th of February, state, that all was tranquil on the frontier. All reasons to apprehend hostilities from the Kafirs appeared to be at an end; but the effects of the alarm on the eastern frontier had not ceased. The settlers were moving with their flocks, and many had already left their old stations.

STATE OF RELIGION IN PRUSSIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Monday last a most interesting address was delivered in the Baptist chapel, Bristo-street, Edinburgh, by Mr. Lehmann, of the Baptist church, Berlin, to a very numerous and respectable audience, on the state of religion on the continent, and particularly in Prussia.

After giving a short but graphic review of the history of Germany since the Reformation, he congratulated his hearers on their being in a land of liberty, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. It was not so, generally, in his fatherland. Though Germany was the cradle of the Reformation, yet the principles of that great movement had not been carried out to their full and legitimate consequences. The power of the church had been wrested from Rome, but it had been placed in the hands of the princes of this world, and their tyranny was nearly as enslaving. At the close of the last century, vital religion was nearly obliterated over the continent, by the spread of Rationalism and Infidelity, arising from the French revolution. He drew a very vivid and masterly sketch of the present state of religion in Germany, contrasting the two great leaders of the movement there—Ronge and Czerski; and though he gave the decided preference to the latter, he had very little expectation from either for the spread of pure evangelical religion, as he considered both strongly tinctured with political bias, and also closely verging to Rationalism, or, more properly speaking, Infidelity. In conclusion, he gave a very minute and interesting account of the small body of Christians to which he belonged (the Baptists); and said, that although he had drawn a very dark picture of the religious state of his country, yet, in the midst of gloom and darkness, there were some glimmerings of a better day dawning. The thinking classes were longing for something more substantial than the cold, unsatisfying dogmas of Rationalism, and a wide door of usefulness was opening. The King himself was of a decidedly pious character, and a man of God; and many of the nobles and leading men were of the same class. Though everything connected with the worship of the Almighty is under the direct control of the state,—no public worship can take place without the knowledge and sanction of the police—the state arranges the services, selects the hymn-books, elects and pays the pastor—the people, generally, have no idea of doing anything in religious matters for themselves, everything is left to the state,—yet, after all this, and after the great and dreadful opposition to which he and his people had been exposed—the violence, abuse, fine, and imprisonment which they had suffered—they had persevered, and now they were about to reap their reward. In the midst of all their sufferings and privations they had gone on harmoniously one with another, keeping in view the great end of the extension of their Master's kingdom, and the salvation of their fellow-men. From two or three devout brethren, they had now increased, in Berlin, to above 200; and having now obtained liberty to build a chapel, he called upon all who loved the Lord Jesus to come forward and aid them in this good cause, with their prayers, their sympathies, and their contributions.

Mr. Lehmann displayed a most intimate acquaintance with the peculiar character of his countrymen, and his very interesting and important details were listened to with the most profound attention.

A PUBLIC NURSERY.—The experiment made at Glasgow of the practicability of establishing a public nursery for the care of children whose parents are prevented by their avocations from taking care of them at home, or of children who are orphans, has proved successful. Although a charge is made for board and attendance, the number of applications for admission has been greater than could be complied with. "Applications for admission," says the annual report, "are becoming daily more frequent and urgent; and, as the working classes are becoming more sensible of the advantages of the institution, it is obvious that much greater accommodation will soon be required for this large community. Indeed, so successful has been the undertaking, and so completely does it answer the object intended, so far as limited means and limited accommodation would permit, that there is no doubt that Glasgow will not long be the only city in this country that can boast of a Nursery Institution. Healthy children, from eighteen months to six years of age, are admitted at the nominal charge of eightpence per week. Those who wish their children admitted as day-boarders only are charged a shilling per week. "Their food consists of porridge and milk for breakfast; a roll at eleven o'clock; usually broth, with beef and potatoes, for dinner; and bread and milk or porridge for supper; and care is taken that they have at all times a sufficient supply. Particular attention is also paid to the cleanliness, comfort, and health of the children. Their cribs are kept scrupulously clean; the rooms in good order, well aired, and in winter, or when necessary, provided with fires."

THE ANNUAL BALANCE-SHEET of the United Kingdom, for the year ending the 6th of April 1846, was presented to the House of Commons last night, and exhibits a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to £2,380,600. Bearing in mind that on the side of expenditure is entered a sum of £228,000 for payment of unclaimed dividends, (more than received,) it will appear that the anticipation our correspondent Financier threw out on the 4th instant on the subject of a surplus of £2,500,000, has been realised with great exactitude.—*Times.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 22nd.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Both houses assembled last night, but in the Commons nothing was said relative to the unaccountable counting out of the previous evening—not a word of explanation offered on either side. The evening was taken up by petty motions, which, of course, the movers were not disposed to suspend in favour of the Irish Coercion Bill. The adjourned debate was consequently not resumed, but fixed for Friday. The committee on the Corn Importation and Customs Duties bills were also fixed for the same evening, with but little hope, however, that they will then be discussed.

Sir ROBERT PEEL intimated that he will, to-morrow, propose resolutions, to be made a standing sessional order, the purport of which will be, that no railway bill shall be read a third time, unless a certificate, duly authenticated, shall be produced, showing that, at a meeting of share and scripholders, a certain proportion sanctioned proceeding with the particular bill.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Poulett Scrope, stated that the Ulster tenant right was not recognised by the Irish law courts, and consequently that if the tenantry attempted to enforce it, the sheriffs of counties would be under the necessity of maintaining the authority of the law.

Mr. CHRISTIE drew attention to the circumstances connected with the removal of Mr. Day from the office of assistant poor-law commissioner, and moved for the production of the correspondence, and also that it be an instruction to the select committee on the Andover Union to inquire into the case. Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, that as the House, on a former occasion, had decided against the Government in favour of an inquiry into the case of Mr. Parker, he should not now oppose this additional one into the case of Mr. Day. The motion was then agreed to.

POST-OFFICE ABUSES.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE drew attention to certain allegations against the Post-office, contained in the petition of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, proprietor of the *Sentinel* newspaper. They related mainly to the alleged way in which the authorities permit the letter-carriers to be employed in getting up the "Post-office Directory," a private speculation, undertaken by Kelly and Co., who, by the undue facilities afforded them, were enabled to put down all competition at the public expense. He also complained of the system of fees for the "early delivery," and other irregularities, and moved for a select committee of inquiry. Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion. Mr. CARDWELL replied that the Treasury and the Post-master-general had not the slightest disposition to screen any delinquencies such as those alleged. The official duty of collecting addresses was one which would have to be performed by the letter-carriers if the "Post-office Directory" were to cease to be published to-morrow; and he entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which Mr. Kelly, with the sanction of the post-office authorities, had undertaken its publication, which was felt to be an exceedingly convenient and useful one to the public as well as the post-office. To other allegations made by Mr. Duncombe he gave direct contradictions, in consequence of having made searching inquiry; and concluded by opposing the motion. After some further discussion, the motion was rejected by 92 to 49.

IRISH RAILWAY BILLS.—Mr. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN then, after stating his views at length, moved, "That, with a view to diminish the inconvenience and expense now incurred in carrying through Parliament bills for the construction of railways in Ireland, it is expedient that, in the case of Irish railway bills, all such inquiries as are now conducted in London by committees of both Houses of Parliament, should, after the termination of the present session, take place in Ireland." Mr. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH seconded the motion. Sir R. PEEL did not express an opinion adverse to such a proposition, though he would not favour anything which would withdraw legislative power from the House. But as they were not prepared for such a discussion, he hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. Mr. O'Brien, however, persisted in carrying it to a division, and it was negatived by 69 to 25.

Mr. W. SHANMAN CRAWFORD gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the protection and relief of ejected tenants in Ireland.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

The House of Lords re-assembled yesterday, after the Easter recess. The Earl of DALHOUSIE proposed the postponement of all railway business until Monday, the 27th, and gave notice that on Thursday he will introduce the Railway Relief Bill, and also call attention to a standing order, which he will propose on Friday, to enable the House to give facilities for the suspension of railway bills.

In presenting a petition for the rejection of the Charitable Trusts bill, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the interests of voluntary and benevolent charities, in the prayer of which he did not concur, Lord Brougham said that the petitioners ought not to be alarmed at the prospect of the bill becoming law, because, though their lordships got through their business in a proper manner, there appeared to be an utter incapacity in another place for getting on with any public business whatever [laughter].

FOOD RIOTS AND DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Serious riots have occurred at Tipperary and Clonmel, the exciting cause being the want of food. The following particulars are supplied by the *Limerick Reporter*—

TIPPERARY, Monday evening.—This town presented a picture of anarchy and confusion this day, which, it is to be apprehended, will lead to frightful consequences. A dray, laden with flour, was seized in the centre of the town by the starving people, and, despite of the police, the greater portion carried off. The police acted with great forbearance; as, in their efforts to protect the flour, they were pelted with

stones and other missiles, and the chief constable, Mr. Egan, much injured. The army were immediately called out, and peace for the present restored. The destitution here is much increased by the price of fuel, ten shillings being the price of a small load of turf, which is retailed to the poor at one halfpenny the sod. The patience and forbearance of the starving people is wonderful under such privations, and no efforts made to procure employment for them.

CLONMEL, Monday.—At one o'clock this morning, a mob, consisting of four or five thousand of the unemployed and destitute poor, collected on the road about two miles from the town of Clonmel, and did not proceed to any violence until twelve o'clock; when a police-officer rode into town for the military, in consequence of Mrs. Shanahan's mill, situate at Marlfield, having been attacked, and several sacks of flour carried off from it. Such was the excitement and apprehension, that all the military under the command of Major Galloway was called out, to the extent that the recruits were alone left to guard the barracks. Just at the period of the commotion, when the soldiers were proceeding under arms through the town, together with mounted artillery with their cannon, they were passed by at least two hundred and fifty carts laden with flour for exportation (the property, principally, of Messrs. Grubb and Sargent), coming from Caher under a heavy escort of cavalry and infantry, which had been called out for the purpose early in the morning; so that the town presented all the appearance as if under siege. Before the cavalcade arrived at Marlfield, the crowd had dispersed; intelligence having been conveyed to them of the armed force that was approaching.

On Thursday evening the boats coming up from Waterford were attacked at Kilsheelan on this day by a numerous band of men, women, and children, and the miscellaneous goods with which they were laden carried off in all directions. Information being received, the military and police were immediately on the spot; a considerable quantity of wheat belonging to Messrs. Hughes was recovered, and thirteen persons made prisoners. A Tipperary paper says—"On Thursday, 100 pigs, on their way from the fair of Fethard to Carrick-on-Suir, were seized at Thorney-bridge by the country people, and carried off towards the foot of Slievenaman mountain. We have also been informed that a vast number of persons are still watching for the boats laden with provisions, in the neighbourhood of Kilsheelan, where the attack was made on Thursday."

The intelligence from the west is also of a very unfavourable character. In the district of Annaghdown, in the county of Galway, distress is represented to prevail to a most alarming extent. One account says:—"The people of the place have declared that, if employment be not immediately given, they can no longer withstand the distress they are labouring under."

The *Cork Examiner* represents the quays of that town as being covered with crowds of healthy and well-clad peasantry, who are preparing to seek a livelihood and a refuge from poverty in other lands. The ill-clad, unhealthy, and squalid population remain behind.

Eviction of tenants still proceeds in the western provinces, in spite of the prevalent distress.

Public meetings have been held at Cork and other towns to promote subscriptions and devise employment for the suffering population.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—The "no House" of Monday night was regarded on the Stock Exchange yesterday as an ominous circumstance, and the market was somewhat heavy in consequence. The *Times* of this morning commences one of its leading articles as follows:—"There is a rumour of an immediate dissolution; or, to speak more correctly, there is a report of a rumour to that effect." It does not, however, undertake to give any opinion on the rumour.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN has deprived Mr. Kyle, curate of Donnybrook, of his license, for having joined the Evangelical Alliance.

At the meeting of the court of Aldermen yesterday, it was resolved by general acclamation, to present an address to the King of the French, congratulating his Majesty upon his late happy deliverance from the hands of an assassin.

DEGREE.—On the 11th instant, the Senatus of St. Andrew's University unanimously conferred the degree of D.D. on Mr. J. Taylor, colleague to Dr. Heugh, of Regent-place Secession Church, Glasgow.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Association on Monday, which was very thinly attended, Mr. Steele, Captain Broderick, and Mr. N. Maher, M.P., were the principal speakers. The clearance system and the distress of the country formed the staple of their remarks. Rent for the week, £194 11s. 7d.

VAST RAILWAY BUBBLE.—Mr. Whitney, an American citizen, has presented a memorial to Congress, proposing to carry a railway from the southern point of Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. As there will shortly be railways from Boston, in Massachusetts, and also from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Lake Michigan, this would give lines of railway communication across the entire breadth of North America, to several points on the Atlantic. Mr. Whitney thinks that by this means a cargo of teas could be brought from China, and delivered in any of the Atlantic cities, in "thirty days," and in London in "forty-five days."

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. ALFRED STONE.—We regret to state that this gentleman met with an accident of a very serious nature on Good Friday. It appears that Mr. Stone and some friends had been to Wickwar to lay the foundation of an infant school-house. On their return in the evening they were accompanied by the Rev. J. S. Eastmead, of Wickwar. When in the neighbourhood of Iron Acton, the horse which Mr. Stone was driving was startled by the sudden galloping of another horse, and, despite every effort to restrain him, went off at a furious rate. Mr. Eastmead managed to get out safely; the others continued in the vehicle, until, meeting with some obstruction, they were, by a sudden jerk, thrown out. Mr. Stone unfortunately fell with such violence on his head as to produce a concussion of the brain, and he still lies at Iron Acton in a very precarious state. We understand that his medical adviser is of opinion that, under the most favourable circumstances, it will be a considerable period before he will be able to resume his duties as the pastor of Newfoundland-street chapel.

Mr. Stuckey, an artist, who was one of the company, had his face injured by the fall, and was otherwise much bruised. Mr. Roberts, another of the party, was also hurt, but not seriously.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE RAILWAY WORLD.—The "winding-up" movement goes on very successfully. Each day fresh advertisements appear, calling upon scripholders to take the necessary steps for determining the prosecution or dissolution of numbers of the companies brought into existence during the late mania. The members of the Stock Exchange have signed pretty numerous a short request, addressed to Government, in favour of immediate steps to wind up unpromising railway schemes. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Direct London and Manchester amalgamated railway, yesterday, at the London tavern, a resolution in favour of "winding-up" was carried by a very large majority.

SALE OF MISS LINWOOD'S COLLECTION OF NEEDLEWORK.—On Monday, this celebrated collection of copies in needlework of paintings by the old masters, was open to the public gratuitously, prior to the disposal of the whole (with the exception of the copy from Carlo Dolce, bequeathed by Miss Linwood to her Majesty) by public auction.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway on the evening of Thursday last, near the Middleton Station, five miles from Manchester, attended with loss of life of George William Molineaux, agent for the company at the above station. The actual cause of the catastrophe seems to be matter of supposition, although little doubt exists but the unfortunate man was run over by some engine or other without the knowledge of the driver. The body was found on the line quite dead. An inquest was held on Saturday, when the jury gave a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of £25 on the tender, and £25 on the engine.—On Monday an elderly woman was killed on the Eastern Counties line near Witham, in attempting to cross over when the train was coming up. The whistle was blown to alarm her: of this she seemed to take no notice, and was shortly afterwards struck by the buffer of the engine, and thrown off the line out of the course of the engine, so that none of the wheels passed over her. The engine was stopped immediately, and the engine-driver, guards, and assistants ran back to her aid, but life was quite extinct, the sudden blow from the buffer having killed her.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.—BERLIN, April 13.—The Council of State has been occupied during several sittings with the project of the convocation of the States General of the kingdom. The discussions were very animated. There appears to be very little doubt that, notwithstanding the heavy sacrifice such a step will entail on certain personages, the constitution of a species of States General will be obtained.

The *Courrier Français* states that General Narvaez is strictly watched by the police authorities at Bayonne, and that passports had been refused him to proceed to Paris.

POLAND.—A letter from Lemberg, in Galicia, of the 7th, states that the greater portion of the bands of peasants who continued under arms had been dispersed, but that assassinations were daily taking place. Count Goliveoski had been attacked on the previous evening by a body of peasantry, and murdered. A letter of the 8th inst. says:—"We are assured that the armed peasants have repulsed the troops sent against them. Fifty Austrian grenadiers fell under their fire. They have again commenced pillaging and burning the castles which had hitherto escaped destruction."

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—Mr. W. J. Fox, of London, addressed the electors of Oldham, on Wednesday evening, as a candidate for that borough at the next election. He met with a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Holliday, another gentleman who has been called upon by the electors to come forward, was present, and, in answer to questions put to him, he said he should abide by the will and determination of the majority; and Mr. Fox also made a similar reply to the same question. The show of hands was then taken, and decided in favour of Mr. Fox. There is no doubt but he will be returned as one of the members for Oldham, in the place of General Johnson, who is resigning.

THE LATE RAILWAY CASE AT EXETER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, a new trial was asked for in the case of Woolmer and others *versus* Toby. The existing decision has been productive of unpleasant consequences to railway speculators, as establishing the principle that persons who applied for railway shares, and received notice of an allotment, but who declined to take them up, are nevertheless liable to pay the deposits. The defendant had applied for shares in the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway Company, and an allotment of forty was made to him; but he declined to take them up or to pay the deposits. At the trial, which took place at Exeter, and was presided over by Mr. Baron Rolfe, the jury returned a verdict for the amount claimed—£106. The chief reasons urged in support of a new trial were, that the allotment was not made in a reasonable time, and that, before it was made, the provisional committee had determined to wind up the concern. In fact, it was clear from the evidence that, had it not been for the panic, the provisional committee would have kept all the shares to themselves. A new trial was granted.

BRITISH VESSELS SHIPWRECKED.—The National Life Boat Society estimate, from authentic sources, that the number of British vessels yearly destroyed by shipwreck is 600, the value of property about £2,500,000 sterling, and the number of lives lost to be about 1,560.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	3790	2770	3010			
Scotch			2320			
Irish			2970			
Foreign	13050					

Very little doing, and prices much the same.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.

* All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OMISSIONS FROM THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS to the Normal School at Brecon, inserted in our last number:—Rev. D. Jones, Wickham Market, £1; Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, £10; and Rev. Henry Richards, £5; inserted by mistake in the list of subscribers to the expenses of the libel case.

"L." and "A Nonconformist but no Quaker," have both evaded the drift of the article of which they complain. They assume that our Indian policy afforded no provocation to the Sikhs; and they defend the offering of thanksgiving by arguments which would equally recommend devout praise to God when the common hangman has done his duty on a culprit.

"James Russell" mistakes the evident meaning of the writer. The quotation "aliens in blood," &c., as used by the writer of the Sketches, does not necessarily mean Irishmen, but persons who are not Welshmen, whether English, Scotch, or foreign.

"An Inquirer." In our opinion, they can.

"Dominick," we fear, looking through a sanguine temperament, sees the object of his wishes in a much more forward state than facts will warrant.

Other communications may be replied to in two words—No room.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.

SUMMARY.

BEFORE this day's *Nonconformist* has reached the hands of its readers, Sir Thomas Wilde will probably have moved the Court of Exchequer for a new trial in the case of Gathercole v. Miall. For this purpose we have ventured upon specially retaining the acknowledged head of the bar. The matter has now ceased to be a personal one. Public rights have been invaded in us, and we have deemed it our duty to employ the very highest assistance in defence of them. We have done this on our own sole responsibility, and with an exclusive view to general interests. We entertain no hope of being able thereby to set aside the verdict of the Cambridge jury, but we do expect such a retraction, or modification, of Baron Parke's dictum, as will repel all future encroachment, in this direction, upon THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. To us, therefore, privately, the step we have taken promises no relief—for the friends of civil and religious freedom, we confidently anticipate, it will prove altogether successful. If this consummation be arrived at, our end will have been gained. Accidentally called upon to do battle for a great public principle, we have been painfully anxious to fulfil our unsought mission as efficiently as possible. Hence, we have shrunk from no expense. We have acted in faith; and we entertain not a doubt that the public, on whose behalf we now act, will bear us triumphantly through every difficulty.

On Friday evening, the House of Commons re-assembled after the Easter recess, and proceeded with the adjourned debate on the Irish Coercion Bill. The Irish members monopolised almost the whole talk during the evening, unless we except a very sensible speech from Mr. Ward on the causes and cure for Irish social disorders, in which he frankly confessed his past errors in favouring coercion, and advocated a new line of policy. After an angry encounter between Sir R. Peel and Mr. J. O'Connell, the debate was again adjourned. An interesting conversation as to the adequacy of the means provided by Government to supply food to the starving Irish, preceded the debate. From the statements of Ministers it is evident that they are ill-prepared to meet the coming emergency by any very comprehensive scheme of relief; and, although they have, more than once, gratuitously taken upon themselves the responsibility of dealing with the mighty difficulty, the burden is now thrown upon the Irish landlords. It is evident that the efforts and energies of all will be required to prevent the horrors of famine. Already have we entered upon the first act of the dreadful drama. In several counties—Limerick and Clare, for example—the people are unable to procure provisions with money in their hands. From all parts of the country crowds are flocking to the sea-ports, to seek in other lands that support which their own will not yield. But worse symptoms of the fearful state of the country have shown themselves. In some parts the people, driven to desperation by the extremity of their distress, have attacked flour mills, and rifled them of their contents. The military were called out, and happily succeeded in suppressing the outrages without any loss of life. Such are a few of the alarming symptoms of the dreadful condition of the sister country, which would really seem to be approaching the lowest depths of social misery. Extermination of tenantry, scarcity, emigration, and food riots—how vividly do these four words present to the mind the sad picture of Irish wretchedness!

On Monday night, when it was thought the division would take place on the first reading of the Coercion Bill, the House was counted out. The cause of this culpable negligence remains at present unexplained. It was only on Friday night that the Premier was lecturing the Irish members on their obstructive policy, and setting forth the evils

of delay. But so little does he carry out his own convictions as to allow the gratuitous waste of a whole evening. Or is it that he does not care to carry the first reading of his abortive scheme for putting down crime in Ireland? Whatever the reason, however, such gross disregard of the interests of the country, already suffering to an incalculable extent from Parliamentary delays, calls for the severest reprobation.

Further intelligence from India brings the details of the pacification of the Punjab and the conclusion of the treaty with the native government. The Sikh army is dispersed, the whole of their cannon has been surrendered, and the citadel of Lahore is garrisoned by British troops. The Maharajah, or boy-King, having made his submission to the Governor-general, has been re-instated on his throne and escorted to his capital in great state, and with the barbaric ceremonies which remind one of Alexander's eastern ovations. The British army is to recross the Sutlej as soon as certain important conditions of the treaty are fulfilled; but a considerable force will remain on that portion of the territory added to this country, to keep a watch upon the proceedings of the Sikh Government. The expenses of the war, amounting to £1,500,000, are to be paid by them in three instalments—the first immediately, the second after the lapse of one year, and the third in two years from the date of the occupation of the capital. Gratifying as the close of this sanguinary struggle must be, it is to be feared, however, that our difficulties with the Punjab are by no means terminated. Already the old system of intriguing has been re-commenced; facts are mentioned, which make it doubtful if Gholab Singh, the real ruler, and most able chieftain of the country, can long maintain his position; large detachments of the Khalsa army still prowl over the country, and it is feared that several of the neighbouring states will take advantage of the weakness of the Sikhs to revenge their wrongs formerly sustained at the hands of Runjeet Singh. In this case, the old East Indian policy will, as usual, be pursued. The Sikh territory will be first protected by British forces, and eventually annexed to our Indian empire.

President Polk can certainly lay claim to originality in his strokes of statesmanship. He has laboured hard to stir up the angry passions of his countrymen, but has more than overleapt his object. Commercial men, manufacturers, statesmen, and in fact all the best disposed of his fellow-citizens, however much inclined to stand up for their rights, had become tired of the war mania, and were returning to a rational view of their relations with this country, and looking for a speedy settlement of mutual differences, when, as though the door had been shut to further negotiation, down comes a special message to the Senate, recommending instant warlike preparations. It further came out that estimates for military expenditure, to the amount of from sixty to seventy million dollars, had been long since prepared, and were in the hands of the Cabinet. Such a glimpse of the first-fruits of their warlike propensities, with its unpleasant perspective of heavy taxation, was calculated, more than perhaps anything else, to strengthen the feeling of the Americans in favour of peace and moderation. Mr. Polk has again woefully miscalculated. He is clearly a novice in political intrigue. If he has joyfully administered the bane, he has unwittingly supplied the antidote. His special message has consequently failed in producing a sensation; or, at least, a sensation of the kind he would desire. In the Senate, Mr. Webster improved the occasion to deliver a plain and forcible appeal in favour of an immediate settlement of the question by negotiation, and urged that the forty-ninth degree should be made the basis of agreement. To this plan, we are told, nine-tenths of the people, as well as the leading statesmen, of the United States are favourable. In such a state of things, we do not believe that our Government will allow a mere question of punctilio to stand in the way of a resumption of negotiation. We have no doubt they will avail themselves of the change of feeling in the sister country to send out such instructions (if they have not already done so) to the British representative as will form the basis of an equitable compromise of this long-standing difficulty.

TIME TO SPEAK.

EVERYTHING is beautiful in its season—and in its season only. When patience ceases to be self-command, it ceases to be a virtue. Servility is meanness—acquiescence in proceedings which inflict a needless amount of suffering upon others is a crime. There is a time to be silent—there is also a time to speak. Indignation is under some circumstances more praiseworthy than submission—and they whom nothing can rouse are usually, for all important practical purposes, nothing worth.

More than three months have already elapsed since the Prime Minister submitted a series of proposals to Parliament, involving a total change in our commercial policy. From that moment down to the present day, enterprise folded its arms to await the issue. Daily wants there have been, of course, requiring daily industry—but the movements of trade have been confined, for the most part, to the strictest routine, and have represented mechanism rather than life. All this may be sport to idle senators—but to myriads of working men, whose toil is a daily grapple with destitution, it is little short of death. As if to protract the calamitous suspense, Sir Robert Peel starts his followers upon a new scent, resolved to catch the promise of a Coercion Bill, before he realises the substance of his Corn Importation Bill. The result is

what a grain of common sense might have anticipated. The two measures are in collision, each, under different parties, struggling to be foremost. Easter overtakes the legislature before anything is settled. Well! Parliament re-assembles. Friday night is consumed in the discussion of Irish policy, and the debate on the Curfew question is once more adjourned. Monday arrives, bringing with it vague hopes that a disentanglement of the conflicting bills will be effected by a division. At four o'clock there is no House; and all things remain *in statu quo*.

It was natural enough that when free-trade was adopted by the cabinet, the people should leave the conduct of the great experiment pretty much in the hands of her Majesty's responsible advisers. Public interposition might unwittingly have damaged the arrangements of the Minister. So long as it was clear that Peel had the reins firmly in his own hands, a quiet watchfulness upon his movements seemed all that the occasion called for. But it has become evident, of late, that he has lost his controlling power. The course of legislation is no longer under his guidance. A more commanding voice than his is requisite to awe unruly factions into submission—a stronger hand, to keep prancing senators to the collar. The minister who, in a time of suspense like the present, fails once and again to make a house, is plainly incompetent to do single-handed the bidding of the nation. He is feared, only as he is believed to represent the public will. Gathering courage from the people's silence, the protectionists dare to beard him to his face. We have been quiet long enough. Further inaction will be something akin to treachery. The time for indignant protest has arrived. Triflers must be made to feel that further trifling is dangerous.

A strong and simultaneous manifestation of public opinion at the present moment would have its use in many directions. At no former crisis of the anti-corn-law agitation has it been more imperatively called for—never has it held out hopes of more decisive results.

The country is fully ripe for such a demonstration. The proposal of Ministers has familiarised the community with the notion of free-trade as a blessing within reach. It is a theory no longer. It has been lifted clean out of the region of speculation, and men have begun to measure it as an existing and palpable reality. Their embryo plans are taking shape from the anticipation of it—their calculations are being adjusted to its probabilities. They have, partly in imagination, partly in fact, tasted the flavour of it. Even objectors have, ere this, brought themselves well forward towards unmurmuring acquiescence, and, foreseeing it as an approaching certainty, would fain leap over all intervening suspense. The temper of the public is consequently keenly alive to the subject under consideration. They require no lengthened exordium to awaken their interest. They wait but the signal. They are ready and impatient for action. The council of the League have but to give the word, and it will be echoed back upon the legislature in rolling thunder.

Sir Robert Peel will not be injured, either in character or position, by public remonstrance. He has given some earnest of his sincerity, and we may have no valid grounds upon which to base distrust of his future course. But even he underestimates the importance of his mission—it would else have been impossible for him to have estimated, at about equal value, customary courtesy to the House of Lords, and the commercial vitality of a whole people. He is apt enough to forget, that there is a world outside of St. Stephen's, and that he owes a weightier responsibility to his country than to his parliamentary supporters. No man, moreover, is more readily quickened into new life, by the breath of popular encouragement, than he. Love of approbation is his most prominent characteristic; and he defers, without scruple, to all who have power to gratify it. He is essentially a man-pleaser—and having won the applause of the nation, his anxiety to commend himself looks wistfully towards the Peers. The way to recall him to the service of the people, is to convince him, that the forbearance of the people has reached its extreme limits. A stern monition of this sort will work wonders with him. His is not the spirit that can afford to throw away the golden opinions which he covets above life itself. He is now dallying with his inveterate foe, in the vain hope of conciliating him. Let him understand, once for all, that he cannot serve two masters—that he must take his choice between them without further delay—and that if the smiles of the Peers are of so much value in his esteem, he must henceforth forfeit all claim to the confidence and gratitude of the three kingdoms.

Need we dwell upon the necessity of spurring the flagging zeal of the House of Commons? Elected from a class by a class, they are usually but unwilling instruments for any really national purpose. The circumstances which mark their conversion to Free-trade refer their change of opinion to party exigencies more than to enlightened conscience. Must drives them rather than ought. Gladly would they evade the necessity which coerces them. The late confusion, therefore, afflicts them but little. They are in no haste, if the country will but suffer them to tarry. They have no objection to the episodes which detain them from the end. Happily, they will have to return to their constituencies ere long; and hence remonstrance tells upon them with unwonted force. Were it not well, then, to remind them that time flies? A few unequivocal symptoms of impatience, buried in the flanks of the Legislature up to the rowel-head, might quicken their now drowsy pace,

and put them into a decent gallop. They are to be kept in motion only by pressure from without; and they have well nigh had time (with their proverbially short memories) to forget that such a thing exists. The people must speak to urge them on to the goal.

Then there are the Lords. They affect to be deaf to out-door remonstrance. But are they really so? We do not say that public opinion vividly expressed will certainly sway their decisions. But of this we are sure, that if they can persuade themselves that public opinion makes no demand upon them, they will, with all imaginable alacrity, throw out the ministerial bill. Deaf as they are, however, they can be made to hear. Experience has proved this. And agitation at this moment will be far more economical, because more immediately successful, than when the die has been thrown, and all is lost. On all accounts, we feel convinced that the policy of silence has been maintained long enough. All things impress us with the conviction that the time is come for the people to speak.

THE PERILS OF ROYALTY.

THE King of the French has again had a hair's-breadth escape from assassination. Returning from a drive in Fontainebleau forest, whither he had been with several members of his family to witness a boar-hunt, he was deliberately fired at by a man named Lacomte. Two bullets cut the fringe, and lodged in the roof of the *char-à-banc*, and grazed, it is said, in their passage, the King's hair. The criminal had taken his measures with the utmost precaution. Casualties which can only be referred to Providential interposition frustrated the full accomplishment of his wishes.

Who would occupy a throne at the price of perpetual insecurity of life? Royalty, unfortunately, is the conspicuous mark at which not merely disappointed politicians, but discontented subalterns and moon-struck madmen occasionally level the instruments of death. In this instance the shot was fired by an old forest-keeper, whom recent misconduct had deprived of his office. His revenge, which at first gathered about Count Montalivet, the immediate agent in the man's discharge, afterwards transferred itself to the King. He does not appear to have been moved by political feeling, nor to have been employed as the tool of political faction. Nor has the King of the French any reason to thank the *Journal des Débats* for striving to connect the outrage of a depraved individual with the existing state of parties in France. Nothing prompts more surely to crime than fastening unjust suspicions upon the innocent. Make out a plausible case of diabolism against a whole body, and you go far to convert some few of them into demons. Fix in the public mind the belief that thus such and such men would have it, and ten to one that some of them will determine to have it thus. When Cortez discovered a conspiracy against himself, that consummate judge of human nature burnt the document which contained the names of his treacherous soldiers, pretended that he had never seen it, and, whilst he kept a wary eye upon them, continued to treat them with his usual courtesy. Accordingly he triumphed over not merely criminals but the very disposition to crime. The French press would do well to imitate, in this respect, the Spanish conqueror. Royalty is never so secure as to be able to allow its advocates to scatter abroad all sorts of ill-founded suspicions. They are as sparks of fire from a flaming furnace:—some may be extinguished before they fall—some may fall where they can do no harm—but a single one lighting upon combustible matter may kindle blaze enough to do irreparable mischief.

We pretend to no admiration for Louis Philippe—he has proved himself to be a genuine Bourbon. We heartily rejoice, however, in his escape. He is a man, and he justly claims the sympathy and congratulations of his fellow-men. He is a husband, a father, and a king—and in all these relations he challenges our kindly wishes. But he is more. He is the key-stone in the arch of continental politics—and his sudden demise would throw everything into confusion. The present state of things abroad, it is true, is far enough from what the friends of human progress could wish. There are but few European constitutional elements worthy of conservation. But we are not prepared to ask aid from universal anarchy. The spirit of nations must mould their civil institutions if any lasting good is to be derived from them. Forms are nothing without life—and the freest organisations in the hands of those who neither appreciate nor understand them may be worked to the most despotic purposes. Hence, we wish to see continental liberty the result of growth rather than of accident—and the monarchical principle pushed aside by the expansion of the constitutional and democratic, instead of being shattered by convulsion, before a more legitimate authority is ready to take its place. That great changes will follow the death of Louis Philippe, few can doubt. And because such an expectation is reasonable, and attaches to it the highest probability, we are anxious to see them brought about, not by the rude hand of an assassin, but by the natural development of Providential laws.

THE MILITIA.—A circular from the War-office intimates that the militia regiments will most probably be embodied in the course of the following spring, for the month's training, and possibly afterwards for permanent service.—*Globe*.

THANKSGIVING FOR SIKHS DRIVEN INTO THE SUTLEJ.

(From the *Manchester Times*.)

In the scriptures of the New Testament are specimens of prayer as it ought and as it ought not to be. There is the whole great gulph between the simplicity of the model on the Mount, and the impertinence of "God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are."

"His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the order of her Majesty in council," has "prepared a form of prayer and thanksgiving, for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of her Majesty, and by those of the Honourable East India Company, in the vicinity of the Sutlej." And this has been uttered, or professed to be so, in the presence of Him who chargeth his angels with folly, by the millions who do the bidding of the fagelman of Canterbury.

"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, Thine unworthy servants [very], most humbly acknowledge Thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our sovereign, over a host of barbarous invaders, ['God we thank thee,' that we are not barbarous as they are,] who sought to spread desolation through fruitful and populous provinces [like Afghanistan, for instance,] enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown."

"We bless Thee, O merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war to which no occasion has been given by injustice on our part or apprehension of injury at our hands."

Take the history of the British rule in India, or any portion of it that may be selected in preference, and conceive the intrepidity of men in solemn garb declaring before Almighty God that no occasion for war had been given by injustice on our part or apprehension of injury at our hands. Men revolt at the assertion; what must God? If the excuse is, that no urgent cause for war had been given in the actual instance, men knew that the coming war was announced by the agitations and movements with which British encroachments have always been heralded, and that the assurance of being attacked first or last, was what collected a not very united people into an attempt to anticipate. Surely, if the priests of Baal had put forward so inaccurate a description, they would have been certain their god was asleep or on a journey before they tried it.

"To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory; it was Thy wisdom which guided the counsels, Thy power which strengthened the hands, of those whom it pleased Thee to use Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor and the prostration of his ambitious designs. ['God, I thank thee,' that I and the East India Company were never either lawless aggressors, or had ambitious designs.] From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy [enemies driven into the Sutlej and fired on while drowning by horse artillery] in the day of success. Continue, we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies wherever they are called into battle in a righteous cause [a man might feel himself terribly aggrieved by such a cool wipe of assumption]; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace and security against violence and rapine. [What a Brahmin-like innocence of supplication!] Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations entrusted to their care. [An archiepiscopal plea for conquest, with margin enough to have satisfied old Rome.] And whilst Thou preservest our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, [which way will the archbishop vote upon the corn-laws?] that the earth may yield her increase, and that we Thy servants," &c.

If the Almighty be anything like what many of us have been taught, might it not have been much more acceptable to him to have seen his name kept out of such a process as this? There is something in "John Company" getting the Archbishop of Canterbury to be thankful for him, wonderfully like the inhabitants of Field-lane putting forward a Rabbi to express their gratitude to heaven, that stolen pocket-handkerchiefs continue to be safe.

It is dangerous to criticise the clerical. We live in that respect under an Inquisition as in Portugal. But if we saw a Sikh woman weeping over her dead,—one, it may be, in her infancy made to pass through the fire to Moloch, and devoted to the service of Ashtaroth at a period earlier than she distinctly can remember,—might it not be possible that if she directed a prayer to the Father of spirits whom the mitred hierarchy professes to know and to address, such a phenomenon might be recorded in heaven, as that she "went down to her house justified rather than the other"?

One practical inference to be derived from all this, is that any appearance of anxiety to shroud the nature of war under veils of any kind, is a homage paid to the exertions of the anti-war party throughout the country, and ought only to give vigour to their efforts in the future.

PALMERSTON IN PARIS.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Our "on dit" as to the movements of Lord Palmerston in Paris is borne out by events. The noble ex-secretary has secured the kind offices of Lord Brougham as his chaperon, and has been introduced into good and great society, where he has been diligently "doing the amiable." If his motives for this opportune trip after an absence of sixteen years are only to be guessed, the probable effects of it are obvious enough. Some said that when the Whigs last came into office, King Louis Philippe expressly objected to Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary. That the astute old King should commit such an impertinence, is unlikely. According to another guess, a reluctance was felt in a mansion whose hospitality Louis Philippe had shared, to select as the special channel of communication with France

the King's "favourite aversion." No doubt, it would have been very awkward; and it would, therefore, be much more convenient to the agreeable viscount if he could remove all those little dislikes. So he has been making a round of calls in Paris, just as a candidate for the English Parliament calls on the voters. If such a thing were done by a French statesman in London, what would not the Paris papers exclaim against the truckling to "*la perfide Albion*?" We British have no such inflammable suspicions. We have no very lively feelings at all about Lord Palmerston's present plans; and, in the possible event of his return to office, should he possess the good-will of the Parisians, and should he feel some necessity for retaining that good-will, we in England should be all the better pleased—should think him all the cleverer for it, and all the safer as a Minister.

But the most interesting part of the matter is, the effect of personal intercourse in softening even national animosities. The mayors of Boulogne and Folkestone dined together a few years ago, and straight abandoned those prospects of mutual invasion that had excited the municipal minds to martial ardour. Lord Palmerston was accounted in Paris, as the evil genius of Europe. The evil genius visits Paris. The eye seeks his foot, and, lo! it is not cloven. He walks, he bows, he smiles! He is invited to dinner, and he comes! He eats, and can of course digest; he listens, and therefore can ruminate. He utters liberal sentiments. In short, he is human, and not inhumane. If you tickle him he will laugh; though, of course, the Parisians did not ascertain that fact experimentally. It may be inferred. The devil is not so black as he is painted. King Louis Philippe is quite charmed with Lord Palmerston: the events of 1840, it is now believed in Paris, were but an official necessity, like the big talking in the Chambers two or three years ago.

What a pity this same plan is not more universally applied! Let Queen Victoria begin by inviting President Polk to dinner, and asking General Cass or Mr. Allen to look in to tea: there is no saying what remarkable enlightenment of views on the Oregon question might follow, and not illegitimately follow, such interchange of amenities.

THE TEN-HOUR SYSTEM IN LEICESTER.—Messrs. R. Harris and Sons, we are happy to hear, have introduced the ten-hour system into their factory. From the second Monday in March to the second Saturday in September, the factory will open at half-past six and close at half-past six, half an hour being allowed for breakfast, and an hour and a half for dinner. From the second Monday in September to the second Saturday in March, the factory will open at eight and close at eight, the same time being allowed for meals as in the former case. Regularity of attendance will be enforced by light pecuniary fines, which will form a fund, to be appropriated to the relief of sick workmen, in proportion to the amount in hand. We hope the experiment will be found to work well; and would far rather see the ten-hour system introduced in this manner than by means of a legislative enactment.—*Leicester Mercury*.—[Messrs. Horrockses, Miller, and Co., of Preston, have been lately working their factory eleven hours a day instead of twelve, with the view of ascertaining how far the productive power of machinery can be kept up under such a diminution of the hours of labour. The result of their experiment is detailed in a letter to the *Preston Guardian*. The diminution of produce by working eleven hours per day instead of twelve, was:—

On hand mules	6 2-3 per cent
On self-acting mules (nearly)	71 —
On throstles (nearly)	71 —

This result (says the *Manchester Guardian*) is more unfavourable to a reduction of time than we should have expected, especially upon hand mules, where it might reasonably have been supposed that the increased exertions of the hands would have made up a much larger portion of the loss. It seems to us quite clear that, subject to such results, workpeople in factories, who are paid according to the quantity which they produce, would not willingly consent to a diminution of the hours of labour under an augmented rate of payment for their work.]

IMPROVEMENT IN DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.—Through the politeness of Mr. Beard, we last week enjoyed an opportunity of testing the improvements effected by this gentleman in the original process of sun-painting. It was, of course, all but impossible, in any stage of this valuable invention, to produce a result which, in outline at least, was not a perfect resemblance of the copy. But most persons who obtained likenesses of their friends by this method, objected, and not without reason, to the ghostliness of their expression. This defect Mr. Beard has laboured to remedy. For some time he has introduced colour into his portraits; but the process by which he worked, having been tried before the groundwork of light and shadow was fixed, left an appearance of indistinctness which was far from flattering. The last improvements of Mr. Beard have brought this discovery to perfection. The colouring is now done after fixing that which, for want of another term, we must denominate the printwork. Nothing, consequently, can exceed the accuracy and beauty of the result. The portrait stands out in bold relief—clear, round, and life-like. The minutest shades of expression are discernible. Every part is well-defined, whilst so skilfully is the colouring done, as to suggest the thought, that you are looking upon a breathing miniature of flesh and blood. We have seldom been more gratified, than in this instance, with the results of science and ingenuity successfully applied. Mr. Beard needs no recommendation of ours. "Seeing is believing"—and we are satisfied, that a single glance at the portraits produced, under the superintendence of this gentleman, by Dame Nature herself, will fix the determination of all who wish to give or to receive a striking memorial of the "human face divine."

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

On Friday night the House of Commons re-assembled after the Easter recess, and proceeded with the discussion of this measure. Previous to the resumption of the debate, however, a discussion was raised by the Irish members, as to the adequacy of the means provided by the Government to supply food for the starving multitudes.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN made an appeal to the Government on the deplorable condition of Ireland. The people of that country were dying by thousands of starvation. Several verdicts had been returned by the juries serving on coroners' inquests to that effect. In Kilkenny, and in Clare, the suffering was more intense than in any part of the country. In Cork and Waterford the distress was nearly as bad, and the prospect of the future was even worse than the present. He gave full credit to the Government for their prudent forethought, in causing a large portion of Indian meal to be imported; but he wished to hear some explanation of the reasons which had induced the Government, after it had distributed a certain quantity of that meal at Cork, at reduced prices, to withhold a further supply of it. Did the Government intend to withhold it until the whole country was one mass of distress and famine? If so, the Government would have to deal with starving multitudes who would rather be shot than perish of starvation. After alluding to the riots which had taken place at Tipperary and Clonmel, where corn and flour had been taken away to a large amount, he asked whether there was in existence a fund adequate to the relief of the present awful state of famine? Sir J. Graham had told them, on a former occasion, that he relied much on local aid for its relief. No doubt he might rely on the resident landlord, but why not place a tax for local objects on the absentee landlord? The workhouse system could not and ought not to be relied on in such an emergency as the present. Surely the Government ought to see that those who were willing to work had the means of procuring subsistence. After showing that the Drainage Act, the Public Works Act, the Grand Jury Presentment Act, and the Fisheries Act could not be rendered available for the relief of the existing distress, he expressed his regret that the Government had deemed it necessary to combine the relief of just distress with the repeal of the corn-laws, as it had prevented many persons, who would otherwise have combined with the Government, from co-operating with it. The Government ought also to have disconnected the measures of coercion from those of a remedial character. An Irish Parliament would have assembled in November, and would then have considered the measures necessary to meet a foreseen calamity. Government must be held responsible for all the loss of life which might occur from the scarcity of food, and for all the outbreaks which might be occasioned by it.

Sir J. GRAHAM thought that he could not be accused either of having concealed or of having underrated the sad calamity with which Ireland was at present afflicted. Nothing but the extremity of the present emergency would justify the measures of Government in attempting to feed the entire people under the sudden calamity of approaching famine; for its machinery was not adequate to any such object. No official account had yet been received of the occurrence of any death from destitution. When it was stated that distress was now endangering life in Ireland, it ought to be remembered that there were workhouses throughout Ireland, and that in no one instance were they full. It was true that the Government had ordered a large importation of Indian corn; but it was not for the purpose of meeting the entire wants of the Irish people, but for the purpose of checking the markets, and of preventing the price of corn from being unduly enhanced. If the people of Ireland were starving in the midst of plenty, it was utterly impossible for the Government alone to meet such an emergency, unless its efforts were assisted by the proprietors of the soil and the richer portion of the community. As Mr. S. O'Brien had asked him what the Government had done, he would take the liberty of asking, in return, what the landlords of Ireland had done? Government has done its very utmost—had the landlords of Ireland done the same? After stating how far the different measures of Government had failed and succeeded, he informed the House that the Irish Government had been desired to investigate all the propositions made for new public works, and to undertake new public works, even if the sum now granted for them were insufficient for their completion; for, at a future period of the session, he should apply to Parliament with confidence for any advance which might be necessary beyond the amount now specified in the Public Works Act. He thought that an Irish Parliament could not have dealt with a case of this description more generously than the British Parliament had done. He hoped that the discussion on the first reading of this bill would now be allowed to proceed.

Mr. ROCHE said, that, in his own district, the people were in such distress for want of provisions, that they were actually consuming, as food, the potatoes they had reserved for seed. He was employing on his own estate 400 men; but, though they had money in their hands, they did not know where to obtain provisions.

Sir ROBERT PEEL bore testimony to the patience displayed by the Irish people under their sufferings:—

Government must be cautious, lest by over-liberality, lest by being too profuse in the wish to assist the people of Ireland, they lay the foundation for an ultimately more severe pressure. In the early part of last November, when we were in doubt about maintaining the corn-law, the case was different. When we saw an absurd law forcing Indian meal to bear a duty equal to that paid upon barley—when we saw the duty upon barley rising, and the prospect of a famine before us—we might and did conclude that finespun objections and ordinary principles should not stand in the way. I do not hesitate to say that we then sent out orders, through some great mercantile houses, undertaking to guarantee them against loss, for the purchase of large quantities of Indian corn, to be added to the actual supply of food available for the people in the event of our apprehension of a scarcity being realised. But it does not follow,

that now when Indian meal can be imported at 1s. a quarter, it would be right in us to adopt the same course.

We sent out orders to purchase not merely Indian corn, but also a quantity of oatmeal. But there is a duty of 6s. or 7s. per boll at present upon oatmeal. That is a duty of little consideration to the Government, because they receive the duty in one hand and can pay it into the other. But for gentlemen situated as the honourable member who has just sat down, who is giving employment, as he has told you, to 400 men, who have the money but who cannot find provisions—for his own sake, and those who are like him, let him co-operate with the Government in procuring the passing of a law by which they will be enabled to obtain oatmeal on paying a duty of 1s. 6d. instead of 6s.

It was not fair to condemn all absentee landlords for not doing their duty, for many of them had displayed commendable liberality. As to the responsibility spoken of by Mr. O'Brien, it rested rather with the persons residing in Ireland, and connected with it, than upon the Government.

Mr. O'CONNELL observed, that much as he was opposed to the system of out-door relief, he would waive his opinions rather than allow the present distress to continue unrelieved. He admitted that Government had shown the best intentions; but by great energy alone they would be able to meet the present difficulties, as they were but at the commencement of the very worst period.

The order of the day being at length read,

Mr. J. O'BRIEN rose to oppose the bill, and was followed, on the same side, by Mr. POWELL.

Mr. WARD declared that it was disgraceful that so great a constitutional question as the present should be discussed in so thin a House, which he could have counted out, had he been so disposed, several times within the last hour. He had no doubt this bill would be passed; for the mention of "coercion" had restored to the Ministerial fold all the stray sheep which the mention of "liberal measures of trade" had scared from it. He had voted on former occasions for a coercion bill; but everything which he had read, heard, and seen since of Ireland, had convinced him that in so voting he had voted wrongly. Ireland had been governed for years past on wrong principles, and had been badly governed even on those principles. The bulk of the population of Ireland suffered privations which were unexampled in any other part of Europe, as anybody would perceive who would read the admirable book of the *Times* Commissioner. After quoting an extract from that work, descriptive of the condition of the Irish peasantry, he observed that, if Parliament did not ameliorate that condition, every other agitation in Ireland would soon merge into an agitation against rent. A people in that miserable plight it was now proposed to coerce, and to shut up in their wretched hovels from sunset to sunrise, in order to make them love that law which operated on them only as a constant engine of oppression. What were the remedies supplied in this bill? For his life he could not see. He saw that it gave more power to those who had already too much, and that it enabled every magistrate and every magistrate's understrapper to lay his hands upon any man that was obnoxious to him, and to get the country rid of him by acts perfectly well understood in Ireland. He also saw that it would be a valuable assistant to the clearance system—that system which, if it were allowed to go on, would soon furnish Mr. O'Connell with a new argument for repeal. The real cause of the agrarian outrages in Ireland was the imperfect condition of the tenure of land in that country; and the true remedy for them was to render the condition of the Irish tenant and cottier secure, to deal with the waste lands, which the Irish landlords had not the capital to cultivate, and which, therefore, continued unreclaimed in a country where the possession of land was life and subsistence to the men who held it—and to extend municipal institutions to the counties as well as towns of Ireland.

Mr. VERNON SMITH intimated that he should support the first reading of the bill, simply because it had been sent down from the other House, but that he should feel at liberty to oppose the second reading.

Mr. M. GORE also declared his intention to vote for the first reading, in the hope that remedial measures would speedily be brought forward.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE described the bill as one of unmitigated coercion.

Mr. J. COLLETT declared that from this time forward he should be a Repealer.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL moved the adjournment of the debate. The bill before them was bad enough in itself, but the insult conveyed in the silence of the Ministers was a great aggravation of the evil; it was most unjustifiable, outrageous, shameful.

Sir ROBERT PEEL left it to the House to judge whether this accusation was just or not. He knew of no debate in which more respectful attention had been paid to the speeches of Irish gentlemen. Two Cabinet Ministers had already spoken in the course of the present debate; and three Cabinet Ministers had addressed it previously that evening, on the subject of scarcity in Ireland. Was, then, the accusation of treating Ireland with disrespect well founded? He must say, he never knew such a motion of adjournment made on slighter grounds, and he hoped the House would not accede to it.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL said, in explanation, it was true that two Cabinet Ministers had spoken; but they were "far and far away outnumbered by the Irish members," who were obliged to get up and repeat the same arguments, or have a division forced upon them at an improper time.

The motion for adjournment was defeated by 77 to 20.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE then moved the adjournment of the House. But he did not press the motion to a division; a statement by Sir Robert Peel, that he would have risen to speak had he supposed that the division would take place that night, and that he should certainly speak before the debate closed, being deemed conciliatory.

The debate was then adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, only thirty-eight members having assembled at four o'clock, the House was adjourned.

The following members were present when the House was counted out:—

Right Hon. S. Herbert	Mr. Ricardo	Col. Leith Hay
Mr. Duncan	Mr. Corry	Mr. Ord
Captain Plumridge	Lord Ernest Bruce	Lord Advocate
General Lygon	Mr. Masterman	Sir Howard Douglas
Mr. Neville	Sir James Flower	Mr. Young
Mr. Gredwell	Colonel Peel	Mr. Finch
Mr. Green	Mr. Gill	Lord Barrington
Mr. J. S. Wortley	Mr. Redhead Yorke	Mr. Wakley
Lord Mahon	Mr. Thornely	Mr. Frewin
Mr. Manners Sutton	Mr. Fuller	Sir Wm. Jolliffe
Attorney-general	Mr. W. R. Collett	Captain Lindsey
Colonel Verner	Mr. Protheroe	Mr. Hawes
Sir Robert H. Inglis		

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE TEN HOURS BILL IN BREAKING UP THE GOVERNMENT.—Lord John Manners, at a meeting of the Athenic society at Birmingham on Wednesday, assumed that the Ten Hours Bill was sure to pass this session. We have heard from other quarters that the second reading of the bill is likely to be carried in the House of Commons. Two years ago, it will be remembered, Ministers were twice defeated on the bill, and it was only by threatening to resign that they brought up their forces, and threw out the measure. Times, however, are changed; and Sir Robert Peel has no longer the power to bring his old sure majority to his help. But we have reason to think that Sir Robert holds exactly the same opinion and determination as before on the Ten Hours Bill. He thinks it a perfectly unjustifiable measure, and he would not be responsible for the consequences. In short, if it should be carried, Sir Robert resigns. Should this event be brought about by the support of the Whig leaders to the Ten Hours Bill, we anticipate very injurious consequences to them at an ensuing election. Such a course would, we apprehend, lose them the confidence of the manufacturing interest, whilst it would do nothing to gain them the support of the agricultural interest.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We understand that Mr. W. M. Young, secretary of the Health and Life Association, intends proposing the organisation of a National Association for the Total Abolition of Capital Punishment, at the forthcoming General Conference, which is to be held in Liverpool on the 5th of May. The plan of this proposition will also embrace a system of education, as a means of promoting temperance, health, and morality, and thereby preventing crime and disease amongst the lower orders of society.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

HENRY VINCENT AT BEDFORD.—In order to bring the temperance question more fully before the public in this town, the committee of the Teetotal Society invited that very able and popular lecturer, Henry Vincent, Esq., to deliver two lectures on the subject. The first was delivered on Monday evening, the 6th inst., in the Assembly-room, to a large and very respectable audience, and embraced a consideration of the present state of society; the social, intellectual, and moral condition of the people; moral reform, the basis of all individual and national improvement; the temperance movement,—its applicability to the wants and interests of our growing population, its physiological, moral, social, and intellectual tendencies, its claims upon the sympathies of the Christian, the philanthropist, and the patriot. The lecturer was listened to with the most profound attention throughout, and concluded with a brilliant peroration, amid the most rapturous plaudits of the entire assembly. On Tuesday afternoon, a public tea festival was held in the same room, when a large number of friends took tea with Mr. Vincent; this was followed with dessert. Music on the pianoforte, the singing of suitable pieces, and an address by Mr. Moss, minister, occupied the time until eight o'clock, when the room (capable of holding between 600 and 700 persons) was again filled with a most respectable audience, including many of the clergymen, Dissenting ministers, magistrates, and medical men of the town and neighbourhood, with a large proportion of ladies. Mr. Moss, of Stony Stratford, presided (as on the previous evening), and opened the meeting with a brief and suitable speech. Mr. Vincent then rose, and was received with the warmest expressions of delight. It is, however, utterly impossible to convey any adequate idea of Mr. Vincent's lectures, or of the effect produced by their delivery, on the minds of his audiences; certain it is, that the cause of temperance has never been so effectively advocated amongst us as by these lectures, and there is no doubt but the result will be a permanent accession of numbers who heard them, to the cause of temperance, of enlightened and liberal education, and of all that can assist humanity in its onward and triumphant progress.—*From a Correspondent*.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—The *Daily News* says, the British Government, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the French Government, by the Minister of the Interior, have granted permission to two gentlemen, the projectors of the sub-marine telegraph, to lay it down between the coasts of England and France. The site selected is from Cape Grosnez, or Cape Blancnez, on the French side, to the South Foreland on the English coast. The Lords of the Admiralty have also granted permission to the same gentlemen to lay down a sub-marine telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead, which is to be carried on from the latter place to Liverpool and London. The sub-marine telegraph across the English Channel will, however, be the one first laid down, and it is expected will be completed so that a telegraphic communication can be transmitted across the Channel about the first week in June. When this is completed, an electric telegraph will be established from the coast to Paris, and thence to Marseilles. Upon the completion of the sub-marine telegraph across the English Channel, it is stated that a similar one, on a most gigantic scale, will be attempted to be formed, for connecting the shores of Africa with those of Europe, thus opening a direct and lightning-like communication between Marseilles and Algeria.

REPRESENTATION OF BRADFORD.—A large and influential meeting of Tory electors was held at the New Inn, on Saturday last, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting Mr. Hardy not to resign his seat.—*Bradford Observer*.

We believe that there is no doubt that the royal visit to Paris is postponed until next year.—*Daily News*.

THE WELSH GENTRY AND ECCLESIASTICAL COERCION.

(From our Correspondent.)

It was remarked in the last Welsh Sketch, that the Welsh gentry were the most worthless beings in the wide world to their own nation. The truthfulness of the remark must be very obvious to all who are acquainted with the state of the Principality. The following article on "Church-rates" appeared in the *Amserau* for last Thursday, and is translated almost literally for the *Nonconformist*. We have no doubt this will confirm the opinion previously expressed of the Welsh gentry in several of the Sketches, and furnish a striking illustration that state-churches are incompatible with the rights of citizenship. We regret that names are not given. They amply and richly deserve public exposure. But, perhaps, our respected friend the editor had the fear of Baron Parke's dictum fleeting before his eyes. We trust, however, that the article will convince every one that may read it of his incumbent duty to seek the removal of state-churches. If we are not convinced by the working of this iniquitous connexion between religion and the state, of its utter incompatibility with the enjoyment of our hereditary rights, neither would we believe though one should rise from the dead:—

"CHURCH-RATES."

"We beg the attention of our readers to the following narrative, which deserves their deepest consideration. It needs no introduction, and it is well able to tell its own tale:—

"There is a parish in North Wales, not far from this town. The parson's mind was inclined to believe that it was necessary to repair the parish church. Doubtless he felt deeply in the matter, and his soul must have been exceedingly depressed in contemplating the work. He was a spiritual man; his parishioners were hard-hearted and carnal men. They have even dared to refuse a church-rate several times. Many of them never trod the entrance of the parish building, and worse than all, they worshipped weekly in unconsecrated places. No wonder, therefore, that they were very obstinate in complying with the imposition of such a rate. The ordained determined that to call a regular vestry would be quite useless. A sort of 'privy council' or a 'private society' was held; in consequence of which, a report was spread in the parish, that voluntary contributions were solicited from the gentry, and that the parishioners would not be troubled in the matter. The alterations were commenced, but it was soon perceived that the subscriptions were inadequate to meet the expenses. The whole expenditure amounted to five hundred pounds.

"A vestry was called to investigate the concern, and the parishioners assembled in goodly numbers. We have not heard of this 'church meeting' being either commenced or concluded by prayer. A rate of sixpence in the pound was proposed. Never did the simple-hearted folks present, imagine that any being having a head between his shoulders, possessed so much audacity as would enable him to submit such a proposal. One of them proposed, as an amendment, that threepence in the pound should be raised. He endeavoured to show that that sum would be quite sufficient, and that to impose the rate at such a distressing time of the year was very oppressive. Upon this, the wrath of the original proposers was awfully kindled—they would have their demand in full, not a farthing less would suffice. *Shylock* would have his pound of flesh; he asked no more—he would take no less. They were told, as they had pulled the old building down without the consent of the parishioners, that it was but justice for them to build it up without their money. A vote was then taken: one voted with the supporters of the rate, and eighteen of the principal ratepayers voted against the imposition.

"Some of our readers are ready to ask what became of the subject after this? The spiritual shepherd exerted his influence with the landed proprietors, and found them more pliable to his purpose than their tenants. One gentleman who possessed a considerable part of the parish, commended his tenants to assemble in a vestry called shortly afterwards, went there himself, and saw each and all of them signing a pledge to pay the rate in full! The aforesaid vestry was likewise honoured with the presence of several agents who were not ratepayers, and who did not reside within several miles to the parish, yet they came there with a burning zeal, determined to 'support the cause.' Considering the population of the parish, this vestry was very numerously attended. Five out of every eight of those present were compelled to sign the aforesaid pledge; and it may be remarked that every three out of the five did not, on an average, pay two shillings of the rate. One of them said, 'it must be that they are very hardly pressed, or they would not have sent for me here to vote, for my rate is only fourpence halfpenny!' As for the other three out of every eight in the meeting, they were either freeholders, or were tenants to gentlemen who were too noble-minded to stoop to the meanness of coercing their tenants; and out of their pockets the largest sum, by far, of the rate was to come. They stood unwavering in their opposition, and are now suffering a spoliation of their property.

"There is the narrative: other facts might have been added, but it is not necessary. Enough has been said to show the enormous iniquity. Our readers may believe us when we say, that we feel to the very bottom of our hearts for the farmers. Their condition is so dependent, so that they have neither soul nor body, feeling, nor opinion, nor conscience, which they can dare call their own. In all public matters they are coerced. They have no authority over their votes at the polling booth, nor over their money at the parochial vestry. They are like slaves on their masters' plantations; and their servility gives encouragement to their being so treated. They are bound to support the church and to keep their masters' hounds. Perhaps some may be offended at this description, but their consciences will re-echo its truth. Whilst they are tenants at will, and hold their land from year to year, their livelihood depends on their masters' breath. The tradesman may change his residence without much inconvenience; the

artizan and the labourer may change their places without much trouble; but it is not so easy for the farmer to remove. Removals in many cases would be his ruin. This is well known; and he is taken advantage of. This is 'a sore evil which we have seen under the sun' and it must be remedied. The relation between master and tenant must be understood and considered. It should be made known that in renting a farm the tenant does not let his conscience.

"We are sorry that there are any of the Welsh gentry that are willing to stoop to be the instruments of oppression in the hands of others. They quarrel among themselves for any advancement and honour, but most joyfully do they agree to oppress the common people. When fighting each other, Herod and Pilate bow to the people cap in hand; but Herod and Pilate are good friends when the people are to be crucified. The corn-laws are about being doomed—our attention must now be directed against tyranny under the cloak of religion. Would that we could arouse the minds of our countrymen against the next general election, so as to induce them to show so much moral courage as to set at defiance any attempt to drag and fetter them—to drag them against their conscience, and fetter them lest they act up to their convictions."

BRISTOL YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, AND THE YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK.

On Friday evening, April 10, the Bristol Young Men's Society held their annual *soirée*, when the following address to the young men of New York was unanimously adopted:—

ADDRESS

Of the Bristol Young Men's Society and others, in public meeting assembled, to the young men of New York.

Brethren,—We, who now address you, are associated in friendly union, for the purpose of moral and mental culture. We are lovers of peace, believing that the principles of our religion forbid all war; and following the blest example of other communities in our land, we send you peaceful thoughts, in order to prevent the monstrous sin and folly of the "trial by battle" between England and America. Human life, with all its untold mysteries and worth, we count a sacred thing, and utterly inviolable by the act of man; we, therefore, think that standing armies, warlike preparations, and death punishments, are foul blots upon the vaunted civilisation of this age; and melancholy proofs that Christianity is darkened, and that conscience slumbers even in the most religious and the noblest nations of the earth. Is it not time, American brothers, that Christians should begin in earnest to make moral war against the great national sins and lies of the times? The brotherhood of man is part of the theory of every Christian church—and only of the theory. Commerce and science are the chief practical peace-makers; and our dwarfish Christianity almost leaves this heavenly work to them, and agitates the religious world with little surplice questions and metaphysical subtleties of doctrine, bitter and barren as the disputes between the Nominalists and Realists in the dark centuries.

For nearly two thousand years there have been in the world divine principles, which, if earnestly believed by those who have known them, would, long ere now, have made mankind one loving family, despite the accidents of colour, language, caste, and all the other different externals under which the essence of humanity dwells. We believe in this equal brotherhood of all men, not only as a theoretical truth, but as a future fact in the world's history—a coming reality, and perhaps not very distant. Believing this in our hearts, we repudiate national honour (as hitherto understood) as national infamy. We know of only one kind of honour wherewith nations or individuals ought to be invested, and that can be deserved only by those who practise justice, mercy, truth, and love. Military glory we abhor as unspeakable shame. We feel no patriotism but that which teaches us to regard the world as one country, and every human being our neighbour, to be dealt with after the Samaritan example.

We have said nothing of the extensive and growing commercial intercourse between Americans and Englishmen; nor of the near relationship you and we bear to each other; our common language—almost immediate common parentage; we do not forget these things, we deeply feel that they would invest the warfare between your nation and ours with special evils and horrors peculiarly its own; but we take our stand for peace on higher, deeper, wider principles than we can evolve from these circumstances of accident. We said that commerce and science are the chief peace-makers; but we have small faith that wars will permanently cease throughout the world, till the principles of peace shall be part of the Christian's religion, and the Christian's religion shall be the religion of man.

We earnestly commend these views to your deepest thought; and, if you find them true, work with us in firm faith and cheerful hope, till they take root in the Christian mind, and bless the world, or we are called from moral conflict here to everlasting rest.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting,

April 10, 1846.

E. H. MATHEWS, Chairman.

At an aggregate meeting of Sunday-school teachers, held at Dukinfield, on Easter Monday, comprising representatives from various schools in Manchester, and from Bury, Stand, Mosley, Mottram, Newton, Heath, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places in the surrounding district, it was unanimously and most cordially agreed, that an address, strongly recommending the observance of the great principle of peace, and its faithful inculcation into the minds of the young, should be sent to the Sunday-school teachers of the United States of North America.

An address to the citizens of New York from the inhabitants of Leeds is now in course of signature, and is to be despatched by the next steamer.

ROCHDALE PEACE SOCIETY.—The first of a series of sermons on the peace question, was delivered by Mr. William F. Burchell, West-street chapel, on the fifth instant. Subject:—"The Unscripturalness of War." The respected minister entered into the great question in a lucid, logical, and eloquent manner, and proved very plainly that war, whether offensive or defensive, is opposed to the word of God. A number of individuals have expressed a desire to see the sermon published. On Sabbath evening, the 19th instant, the second of the series was delivered by Mr. John Gibbons, Bailliestreet chapel. Subject:—"The Tendency of the Gospel to Promote Peace and Abolish War." Mr. Gibbons treated the question in a masterly manner, and produced a deep impression on the large assembly.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT A FICTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

A good deal has been said about the French Protestant establishment. The first inquiry ought to stand thus—Is there, or can there be, any such thing as a French Protestant establishment? We answer confidently, No. If a certain system, organised body, or corporation, receives a salary from Government, and is supported by the public treasury, does it follow, as a matter of course, that it is an establishment? Suppose for a moment the Archbishop of Canterbury being called upon to share his yearly income with the President of the Wesleyan Conference and the Roman Vicar Apostolic, there would be an end at once of the Church of England. Yet the French Protestant Church stands upon this very ground, and it nevertheless bids us recognise its character as an establishment.

A state church is not only a church paid by the state, it is the church paid by the state; it enjoys exclusively the protection of the Crown, with all the privileges attendant upon patronage. An established church has, or at least pretends to have, the monopoly of religion; it boasts of endowments, titles, and benefices. It is not only under the safeguard of the laws, but has helped to make them; it has had a finger in the pie, and will hardly allow a slice to such as subscribe not to its dictates. This is, we believe, a pretty correct delineation; and we need not go far in quest of the religious Dogberry, wielding the ecclesiastical baton, and striving to "comprehend all vagrom men" who are so bold as to stray beyond the bounds of conformity.

Now the French Protestant Church is anxious of assuming the same station, and, in spite of speaking facts, it endeavours to maintain an exclusive ecclesiastical authority. Misunderstanding the nature of the kingdom of Christ, it will not "get quit of the notion that that kingdom consists of any sect on earth, or of any visible community which may call itself the church;" it will not rise to the great truth, often repeated but seldom understood, that the kingdom of Christ is spiritual in its nature—that it consists of the community of renovated minds, of all regenerate spirits, who are one with the divine Redeemer by a living sympathy of faith.

Let any branch of the Protestant Church in France claim the title of an establishment, but then let them do away with their ancestors' "glorious history," and give up all pretensions to their character as reasoners. Where are our privileges? Have we the law in our own hands, and will anybody dare to maintain that we can set up our pastoral crozier by the side of the royal sceptre? The laws! why, far from having assisted in making them, some of us can still remember the days of persecution; and now even, under an otherwise liberal and enlightened Government, we can neither meet as an ecclesiastical body nor obtain the performance of the promises contained in Napoleon's concordat. Have we ecclesiastical courts? Is there in Parliament a bench for the presidents of our consistories? Nay, do we enjoy the "liberty of prophesying"? The affairs of Reims, Senneville, Montargis, prove quite the contrary.

If a person ask to what branch of the Christian community in France the name "establishment" might be most aptly given, we answer, the Roman Catholic. They only dare, at least, to violate "the mansions of the dead"—they only, in common with some of their English brethren, carry beyond this life the scruples of conformity. But the French Protestant establishment!—why, let them fight for a shroud against a *maire* or *commissaire de police*, and be satisfied with burial room in the *cimetière des pendus*!

We were just adding a few reflections on the same subject, when the following article fell under our notice. We subjoin it, as showing the degree, not of power, but of liberty enjoyed by a church which pretends to the character of an establishment:—

FRANCE.—Among the petitions presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, were several from congregations of French Protestants, who complained of the impediments which they met with in the free exercise of their religion. The obstacles alleged were of different kinds—the refusal by the Government to the congregations of authority to meet, the seizure of Protestant Bibles, the order given to Protestant clergymen not to preach anywhere but in their own parishes, the difficulties thrown in the way of their visiting the sick of their congregations in the hospitals, the improper means used with impunity by the Catholic clergy to convert Protestant children of tender age; the carrying away of Protestant children from their parents, for the purpose of shutting them up in convents, and the refusal of the public prosecutor to take any legal steps to punish the offenders; and lastly, the order issued by the Government forbidding any Catholic clergyman converted to Protestantism from celebrating public worship in the parish in which he had formerly acted as a Catholic clergyman. M. de Gasparin, who presented the petitions, supported them warmly, and claimed in favour of the Protestant community what by the law it was entitled to. After an animated discussion, in which M. Odilon Barrot, M. Dupin, and M. Martin (du Nord) took part, the petitions were referred to the Minister of the Interior.

"The alliance between Church and State," says Robert Hall, "is, in a political point of view, extremely suspicious, and much better fitted to the genius of an arbitrary than a free government." For this reason we maintain that an establishment is henceforth impossible in France. The Roman Catholics, it is true, still hold fast the remains of their former power; but to whatever degree of authority they may eventually rise, it will be vain for them to attempt any retrogressive alteration of the public mind. Under the iron rule of a Louis XIV. or a Buonaparte, religious oppression was a matter of course. In the present day, when aristocratical distinctions are gradually vanishing away, the interference of power cannot avail, even for the support of a religious creed. The time for privileges and monopolies is gone by; let us not regret the fatal days which saw a Bunyan driven to gaol as a Nonconformist, or the Puritans struggling three thousand miles across the ocean in search of freedom to worship God.

at a loss, never in doubt. He annihilates the pretensions of the orthodox with a most infallible blow, denies dogmas most dogmatically, and condemns bigotry with its own quintessence.

Mr. Parker's "Discourse" treats of the "religious sentiment" in its nature and manifestations, in its relation to God, to Jesus of Nazareth, to the greatest of books, and to the greatest of human institutions. All that we deem it necessary to add respecting it is—that though the form and pretence is Christian, the essence is infidel. At the same time it is greatly needed that the truths of real and pure Christianity should be taught with the skill, and directness, and force, with which its negative is here presented.

Notes. Explanatory and Practical, on the Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, and to Philemon. By ALBERT BARNES. Reprinted verbatim from the American Edition. Aylott and Jones. 1846.

Mr. Barnes has done well, seeing he has done so much. It is questionable whether his purpose to write commentaries on all the books of Scripture be a wise one. We have doubts whether God ever meant one man to do this. And the perusal of Mr. Barnes' work does not remove our doubts. They contain intimations of his not being so far superior to his brethren as to be able to do what we never consider as within their power.

At the same time we cheerfully concede that his notes embody much information, display an acute and vigorous mind; and, if used as such notes ought always to be used, with an independent and discreet judgment, as aids and not substitutes of free inquiry, possess considerable value to all who would become wise and mighty in the Scriptures. This praise, which all deserve, we now apply to those before us.

The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth. By WILLIAM ROSCOE. In Two Volumes. David Bogue, Fleet-street.

Mr. Bogue is the author of the scheme of publishing reprints and translations of standard works at a price so low that nothing but an immense sale can possibly remunerate him. As its author, he possesses a moral claim upon the support of the public. Modern times have witnessed marvellous things in the way of publishing, but certainly the plan of giving to the public 500 pages of works of sterling and permanent worth, on good paper, and in a clear, full type, for three shillings and sixpence, is the greatest wonder yet exhibited. Verily it may now be said, "If any man will be ignorant, let him be ignorant."

We need not say anything, at this time of day, by way of displaying or enforcing the merits of Roscoe's "Leo the Tenth." It has long since taken its place as a biography of peculiar excellence. It only remains to notice what the editor, Mr. William Hazlitt, has done. "In preparing," says he, "the present edition of Mr. Roscoe's life and pontificate of Leo X., I have followed the same arrangement which has obtained such general approbation for the 'European Library' edition of his *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*. The foot-notes, other than references to authorities, have here also been placed at the end of the volume to which they refer, their Latin, Italian, and French portions being now for the first time translated; and I have, in addition to Mr. Roscoe's own notes, given, from Count Luigi Bossi's admirable translation of his work into Italian, and other sources, a large body of valuable illustrations (marked B), which have not before been introduced to the English reader. Mr. Roscoe's index has been greatly enlarged for the 'European Library' edition of his work." We fervently desire a large circulation of these volumes, and of the series to which they belong.

The People. By J. MICHELET. Translated, with the Author's especial approbation, by C. COCKS, B.L. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1846.

MICHELET is a man who is likely to be read. He writes freshly, often furiously. Much truth is mixed up with much error. His works may do good to those who are competent to exercise an independent judgment on their contents, and harm to the superficial reader. If not read with caution, they had better be not read at all.

Closet Hymns and Poems. By JAMES EDMESTON. Religious Tract Society.

We cannot say more of these hymns than that they are in doctrine evangelical, in spirit devotional, and in poetry certainly not above mediocrity.

The School Hand-book to the Holy Bible. By the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. With Fifty Wood Engravings. Thomas Tegg.

THIS is an abridgment of the author's "Bible Reader's Hand-book," with the omission of some articles, and the addition of others, to adapt it to the class contemplated. It is a very useful little work, and, like the rest of Mr. Cobbin's productions, entitles him to the thanks of such as value the promotion of scriptural knowledge.

Select Devotional Works of Joseph Hall, D.D., Bishop of Norwich. Religious Tract Society.

THIS is one of a series of the works of doctrinal Puritans, now being issued, at a very low price, by the Religious Tract Society. We need say nothing in commendation of the writers of the seventeenth century, nor especially of Bishop Hall, one, if not of the profoundest, yet of the most pithy, unctuous, and practical.

Gathered Flowers from a Bible Class; being a Brief Memoir of Two Young Believers. By the Rev. OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, M.A. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy. London: J. F. Shaw. 1846.

A VERY beautiful account of two young persons who were called to die, not before they had given ample evidence of their fitness to live. All acquainted with Mr. Winslow's works will expect the account to be written—as it is.

Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress. By the Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D.D., of New York, America. Religious Tract Society.

THESE lectures are on the work, not the life, of Bunyan. We have already given our judgment of Dr. Cheever, and therefore need only add that this is a neat edition.

The Inquirer Directed to an Experimental and Practical View of the Work of the Holy Spirit. By the Rev. OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, M.A. Fourth Edition, enlarged. London: John F. Shaw. 1846.

THE character of our journal prevents our entering as we otherwise might do into the merits of such a volume as the present. There are ten chapters on "The Personality and Godhead of the Spirit," "The Spirit a Quickener," "The In-dwelling of the Spirit," "The Sanctification of the Spirit," "The Leading of the Spirit," "The Witness of the Spirit," "The Spirit the Author of Prayer," "The Spirit a Comforter," "The In-being and Operations of the Spirit in Christ." Mr. Winslow's doctrine is Calvinistic; he expresses it plainly, but not powerfully; his qualities of mind and style make him a valuable reminder and enforcer of important and familiar truth. We can easily understand how he should administer consolation and strength to the desponding and the weak; and to such, particularly, we commend his present publication.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *The Young Physician.* By Mrs. PAXTON.
2. *A Manual of Map-making and Mechanical Geography.* By A. JAMIESON, LL.D.
3. *Free Church Magazine.* No. XXVIII.
4. *The Cause and Cure of Pauperism and Crime.* By J. SMITH, M.A.
5. *Burial-ground Incendiarism—The Spa-fields Golgotha.* By G. A. WALKER.
6. *The Eternal; or, the Attributes of Jehovah.* By R. PHILIP.
7. *Hogg's Weekly Instructor* for April.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.—It was on the evening of Monday, the 28th of July, in the year 1712, that two middle-aged men came out of Willis's coffee-house, and slowly walked through the close lanes that led to the heart of the city. The one had a brisk alert step, with an air of free hilarity in his face, which was somewhat lighted up in the evening by the magnum of generous claret which he had been taking with his friend. The other moved a little unsteadily, with a hesitating step, which was not improved by the wine he had taken; but a placid smile played on his features, and in connexion with the dignified repose of his whole manner, gave assurance of the gentleman. As they passed along they encountered a bevy of newsmen, known then as hawkers or Mercuries, who were bawling at the top of their lungs, "Here you have the last number of the *Observer*—the last number—no other number will ever be published, on account of the stamp." "Here you have the *Flying Post*, which will go on in spite of the stamp." "Here you have the *Spectator*, this day's *Spectator*, all writ by the greatest wits of the age." The more hilarious of the two friends twitched his companion's arm, and whispered, "That's at any rate a comfort, Addison." "True fame, Steele," was the reply. Their onward course was to a small printing-office in Little Britain. They climbed the narrow staircase, and were in a close and dingy room, with two printing-presses, and working spaces for four compositors. A grave man was reading at a desk, and he bowed reverently to the gallants in lace and ruffles, who thus honoured him by a visit to his dark den of letters. "Why, Mr. Buckley," said Steele, "your narrow passages and close rooms reminds me of the printer of *Ben Jonson*, who kept his press in a hollow tree. We are come to talk with you about this infernal stamp; a red stamp, they tell me 'tis to be, not black, like its father. Lillie is obstinate, and says our penny *Spectator* must be raised to twopence; and, if so, where are our customers to come from?" "I am for stopping," interposed Addison. "Not so, sir; not so, I pray," ejaculated the frightened printer; "there isn't such a paper in town, sir. Goes into the houses of the first of the quality; not a coffee-house without it. Not like your *Post-boys* and *Posts*, which are read by shopkeepers and handicrafts." "I should like to be read by shopkeepers and handicrafts," said Steele. "O dear, no sir; quite impossible, sir. They must have coarse food; ghosts and murders. Delicate wit like Mr. Addison's, fine morality like Mr. Steele's, are for the town, sir, not the populace."—"A nice distinction, truly," cried Addison: "audience fit, though few." "Few, sir? why, we print three thousand; and we shall print as many when the stamp doubles our price. Our customers will never stand upon a shilling a week. And, besides, those who support the government will rejoice in the opportunity of paying the tax. I shouldn't wonder if the stamp doubled our sale." "Very sanguine, Mr. Buckley." "Sanguine, sir? Who wouldn't be sanguine, when rare wits like you condescend to write for the town? There is Doctor Swift, too, I hear, has been writing penny paper after penny paper. A fine hand, gentlemen! Are we to go back to our old ignorant days because of a red stamp? We must go on improving. Look at my printing office, and see if we are not improved. Why, Sir Roger L'Estrange, when he set up the *Intelligencer* fifty years ago, gave notice that he would publish his one book a week, 'to be published every Thursday, and finished upon the Tuesday night, leaving Wednesday entire for the printing it off.' And now I, gentlemen—Heaven forbid I should boast—can print your *Spectator* off every day, and not even want the copy more than three days before the publication. Think of that, gentlemen, a half-sheet every day. A hundred years hence nobody will believe it." "You are a wonderful man, Mr. Buckley, and we are all very grateful to you," said the laughing-eyed essayist. But, "talking of a hundred years hence, who can say that our moral and mechanical improvements are to stop here? I can imagine a time when every handi-

craft in the country shall read; when the footman behind the carriage shall read; when the Irish chairman shall read; and when your *Intelligencer* shall hear of a great battle on the Wednesday morning, and have a full account of it published on the Thursday." "That, sir, with all submission, is actually impossible; and surely you are joking when you talk of the vulgar learning to read, and taking delight in reading. Reading will never go lower than our shopkeepers, I think." "I wonder," said Addison, "what the people would read a hundred years hence, if they had the ability? They must have books especially suited to their capacities." "They would read your 'Vision of Mirza,' and know something about your 'Sir Roger de Coverley.'" "Come, come, Diecon, don't be sarcastic. I thought I was pitching my key low enough to suit our fops, and our courtiers, and our coffee-house loungers;—but to be relished by the rabble! A pinch of snuff, if you please." "If I could see the day," said Steele, "when we had a nation of readers, and books would circulate rapidly through the whole country, I would leave the town to mend its follies as it best might, and set up for a teacher of the people. We would make your press do ten times its present work then, Mr. Buckley." "Ah, sir, great men like you always have their dreams. I once knew a very clever man who fancied the mail would some time or other go to York in three days. Poor man, he was very nearly mad." Addison whispered to his friend that the printer would number him amongst the Bedlam candidates if he propounded any more of his speculations; and then, drawing himself up with greater dignity, rejoiced the honest printer's heart by a memorable declaration:—"Come what may, we shall go on in spite of the stamp. There, Mr. Buckley, is the copy for No. 445, Thursday, July 31, which announces our resolve. We will not be cashiered by Acts of Parliament."—*Knight's Penny Magazine.*

THE DAILY PAPER.—What a strange article is a daily newspaper! misery and mirth, splendour and famine, holiday amusement and desperate suicide, speculation and death, jostle each other in its crowded columns! Records of marriages and deaths, the last new book and the last horrid murder, the court ball and the pauper's death from famine, the latter day saints and the increase of crime, Morrison's pills, the Rev. Mr. Caughey, and the Easter Pantomimes,—all crowd on each other's heels, jostle and hustle each other without ceremony—a remarkable and striking picture of every day life. Take up a daily paper—say the *Daily News* of Tuesday last, and what do we find? In one paragraph an account of the death of a poor widow from starvation and exposure to cold and wet, and in another the enumeration of a series of splendid entertainments given by the aristocracy! Side by side with the account of the palace life of the royal family at Windsor, we read of the forcible expulsion of two hundred and seventy human beings from their ruined homes, on the estate of the Marquis of Waterford, at Graighshoneen! We have an account of the Newmarket races, in which we find nobles and gentry betting and spending that they may rid themselves of their superfluous wealth, though spreading crime and demoralisation abroad thereby; and we have also accounts of the famine and destitution prevailing among those very landlords' peasantry—many of them "starving upon one meal of bad and insufficient food in the four and twenty hours," and giving "notice to the Reverend Mr. Macarthy (a pensioned state priest), that if they have not relief in a week they would be compelled to slaughter his cattle for their necessities!" Then, we have a boiler explosion at Blackburn, with loss of life; and the "arrival of Lord Brougham and Mr. Hudson in Paris." There is "the potato disease," and "the Expulsion of Narvaez from Spain." There is the decay of trade in Yorkshire, and the increase of Latter-day Saints. There is the winding-up of railway speculations, and the competition of the Cornwall and Devon wrestlers. There is the entertainment of "His Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Weimar by his Grace the Duke of Cambridge," and more "incendiarism in the county of Bucks." There is "fearful destitution in Limerick," and "a glorious day with the Queen's buckhounds" at Windsor. There are great meetings of distressed labourers, and crowded theatres to witness the Easter pantomimes. There is the description of the shooting of a game-keeper, and the splendid performance of High Mass. There is the detail of examinations of Wesleyan Sunday-schools, and the Liberal proclamation of the Mahomedan Sultan to his oppressing Pashas; with disturbances at Brussels, a proclamation of the new President of the Haytian negroes, an earthquake at Malta, the Queen's intended visit to Scotland, and the knocking of two front teeth out of the mouth of "George Long, an attorney's clerk," by Captain Crawford, Royal Navy, Pall-mall!

GLEANINGS.

An upright minister asks what recommends a man; a corrupt minister, who.—*Lacon.*

Levity is often less foolish, and gravity less wise, than each of them appear.—*Lacon.*

HUMILITY.—An humble man is like a good tree—the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend themselves.

A GOOD OLD JOKE.—Two travellers having been robbed in the wood, and tied to trees at some distance from each other, one of them in despair exclaimed, "Oh, I'm undone!" "Are you?" said the other, "then I wish you'd come and undo me."

The *Liverpool Mercury* estimates the weekly cost of the delay of the free-trade measure, at a million sterling—a sum equal to the whole of the state taxes!

Upwards of 660 locomotive steam-engines are in course of construction in England, and 370 in France, to be made use of on English lines. The cost of each is from £1,800 to £2,000.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which has been twenty years in existence, has suspended its operations.

Since the reduction of duty upon foreign brandy, the quantity taken out of bond has more than doubled at the port of Bristol.

SINGULAR UNIFORM.—A Peninsular veteran, looking over Mr. Carlyle's works, and seeing the immense number

of capital letters, said, "It is just as absurd as if every other private in a regiment was to wear a cocked hat."

LOST.—Somewhere between sunrise and sunset two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are lost for ever.—*Chronotype.* An American paper.

THE BEST ENGINES OF WAR.—Several fire-engines have been constructed for the Colonies. One of them will be sent over to Oregon, to put Jonathan's pipe out.—*Punch.*

At a meeting of the general committee of associated surgeons, held last Saturday in London, Mr. Wakley, M.P., said it was his intention, at an early period, to bring before the Legislature a bill for medical reform.

Among the Greeks and Romans the slaves were always bare-headed: only freemen could cover their heads. Hence, when a slave was made free, a cap was placed on his head, as one of the tokens of emancipation. This is the meaning of the cap of liberty.—*Sentinel.*

DUCAL BRIBERY.—Several peers threaten to leave the kingdom in case the Corn-law Bill is passed. If they persevere in their resolves, the success of the bill is certain.—*Punch.*

THE POWER OF BEAUTY is universally acknowledged, and may be termed nature's letter of introduction; nevertheless he might make a sorry bargain who would buy a watch because of the goodness of the case.

Mr. Charles Dickens is preparing "a new monthly story," to be published in twenty monthly parts.

NEWSPAPER "SUPPLEMENTS."—A bargain being about to be made by a grocer for a large lot of old newspapers, he inquired, "Are there many supplements in the lot?" "Why? what makes you ask that question?" "Because these are neither cut nor read, and would make the lot worth a farthing a pound more."

THE IRISH CURFEW BILL.—As no person in Ireland is to be allowed to leave his house after a certain hour at night, Mr. Punch respectfully asks Lord Lincoln, how the evicted tenants are to manage, who have no houses to remain in? Are they to roost in the hedges? An answer will oblige.—*Punch.*

A newspaper has been established in Grand Cairo! It is published in the Italian language, and made its first appearance on the first of March. The cunning editor gives Mehmet Ali *quantum suff.* of "soft sawdust."

THE USE OF LATIN.—It happened that, soon after the Queen's late visit to Scotland, the town council of Dundee were met to discuss how they should dispose of a quantity of crimson cloth which had been used by them in decorating the council rooms, &c., on the occasion. One individual proposed that it should be sold, as they were not likely to require it again. "Sell it," indignantly exclaimed a little conceited body, "Sell it! an' for ever bring a reproach on oorsels an' oor gude toon. No! I say let's keep it as lang's ae thread hings to anither, as a memento mori o' the auspicious occasion!"

AMERICAN AVERSION TO DOMESTIC SERVITUDE.—The very small portion of our damsels who will consent to enter anybody's doors for pay, makes the chase after them quite interesting from its uncertainty; and the damsels themselves, subject to a well-known foible of the sex, become very coy from being over-courted. Such racing and chasing, and begging and praying, to get a girl for a month. They are often got for life with half the trouble!—*Western Clearings.*

At Wigtown, N.B., an amiable old gentleman, annoyed by runaway raps, attached a number of fish-hooks to his knocker. Presently, a loud scream was heard at the door, and the cunning spider rushed triumphantly from his web. What was his astonishment when he found that he had caught a young lady, the daughter of a friend.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Professor Jacob, of the Imperial Academy, has just communicated to that body the invention of an electrophonic telegraph, composed of ten keys, ten different accords, and ten conducting wires, by which the letters of the alphabet and words can be expressed by means of sounds. The academy has pronounced a favourable opinion of the invention.

BIRTHS.

April 8, the wife of Mr. J. ANDERSON, minister, of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, of her fifth son.

April 13, the wife of Mr. J. PANTON HAM, minister, of Maidenhead, Berks, of a daughter.

April 20, the wife of Mr. CHARLES THOMAS SHAW, of Barker-street, Loxells, near Birmingham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 8, at the Baptist chapel, Ashford, Kent, by Mr. T. Clarke, the pastor, Mr. USHUR, Back Houghton, to Miss BUMSTEAD, of the same place.

April 10, at Chapel-street chapel, Wem, Salop, by Mr. J. F. Mandem, of Newport, Mr. WILLIAM CORKE, of the British School, Halifax, and registrar of marriages for the Halifax district, to ELIZA, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry DEAKIN, of Souton-hall, near the former place.

April 10, at the Independent chapel, Kelvedon, by Mr. S. Causey, Mr. SAMUEL MATTHEWS to Miss ELIZA HARWOOD, both of the same place.

April 11, at Hoxton chapel, by Dr. Cappel, Mr. WILLIAM WALLINGTON, to KEZIAH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. RIVERS.

April 14, at Albion chapel, Hull, by Mr. James Sherman, of London, Mr. MURKIN HALL, B.A., minister, to CHARLOTTE, only daughter of WILLIAM GORDON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., both of Hull.

April 14, at Stockwell new chapel, Mr. SAMUEL BELL, of Stockwell-green, late of Lancaster, to ANN ELIZA, the elder daughter of Mr. John ARUNDEL, Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society, by whom the marriage was solemnised.

April 15, at Hoxton Academy chapel, by J. Campbell, D.D., Mr. JOHN FOREMAN, late secretary of the Greenwich, &c., Sunday-school Union, to Miss MARY WHITLEY, of Deptford, being about to sail for British Guiana, to take charge of the Mission School at New Amsterdam, Berbice.

April 16, at the Independent chapel, Castle-street, Great Torrington, Devon, by the pastor, Mr. James Buckpitt, Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Coome Farm, Great Torrington, to Miss WILMOT SHEPHERD, of Beaford, also in the county of Devon.

April 16, at the Baptist meeting, Stanwick, Northamptonshire, by Mr. J. B. Walcott, minister of the place, Mr. SIMON ALLEN RYE, of Irthlingborough, to SARAH WALCOTT, third daughter of the above.

DEATHS.

April 9, HARRIET, wife of Mr. W. ACWORTH, A.M., vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire, and brother of Mr. James Acworth, A.M., President of Horton College, Bradford.

April 10, after a few days' illness, at Boxford, in Suffolk, Mr. B. MOORE, for twenty-two years the faithful pastor of the Independent church in that village, aged 49.

April 17, at his residence, Combe Down, near Bath, THOMAS TANNER, Esq., aged 77. "The righteous hath hope in his death."

April 5, at his house, Barboune-terrace, Worcester, after a long and painful illness, aged 67, EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., Mayor of the city of Worcester, deeply regretted by his fellow-citizens and an extensive circle of warmly-attached friends.

April 11, in the 79th year of his age, JOHN GALE, Esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey, and Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

April 13, after a protracted illness, HARRIET, wife of Mr. Josh. PREECE, Baptist minister, Westbury, Wilts.

April 14, at his residence, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, aged 41, WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., deacon of the church assembling at Wycliffe Chapel.

April 16, at his house, in Leicester-square, M. DRAGONETTI, the celebrated double-bass performer.

April 18, at Dover, aged four years, JANET STEUART, daughter of Mr. W. LEASK, Independent minister.

April 18, at Cardigan, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, widow of the late Mr. John Jones, druggist, in her 39th year. The departed was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Titus Lewis, Carmarthen. She embraced religion when very young, for she was baptised when only eleven years of age by Mr. D. D. Evans, Pontrhydryn. By pureness of principle, amiableness of disposition, and thorough devotedness to the cause of religion, she proved herself a genuine disciple of the Redeemer. Her religious career was one of integrity, uprightness, consistency, and holiness.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, April 17.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV. cap. 85:—

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

ABSALEM, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Portsea, victualler.
BANKS, JOHN HENRY, Great Newport-street, engraver.
EVANS, SAMUEL, Blackrod and Aspall, Lancashire, cotton spinner.
IBDEN, WILLIAM JOHN, Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

BEAUMONT, ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE, Honley, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, April 30, May 21: solicitors, Mr. Cumming, King-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Brooke and Co., Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

BILLINGS, BENJAMIN, Harlow, Essex, victualler, April 23, May 28: solicitor, Mr. Butt, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

FIDGEN, THOMAS, Liverpool, boot and shoe manufacturer, May 1 and 29: solicitors, Mr. T. Kirk, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. C. F. Parsons, Liverpool.

JACKSON, GEORGE JOSEPH, Liverpool, sharebroker, April 29, May 20: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

LORD, ABRAHAM, Manchester, dyer, April 28, May 19: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. C. Cooper, Manchester.

MILLS, WILLIAM, Foster-lane, City, glove manufacturer, April 24, May 23: solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and De Jersey, Aldersgate-street, City.

MORLEY, HENRY RAWSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, April 29, May 20: solicitors, Messrs. Hobden and Son, Hull.

REDFORD, THOMAS, Croydon-common, baker, April 24, May 29: solicitors, Messrs. Russell and Mackenzie, High-street, Southwark.

SANKEY, EDWARD, Canterbury, surgeon, April 23, May 28: solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Co., Bedford-row.

STEARMAN, WILLIAM, Princes-street, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, carpenter, May 1, May 26: solicitor, Mr. R. G. Smith, New Inn, Strand.

DIVIDENDS.

Henry Rogers, Thetford, Suffolk, money scrivener, second div. of 10d.; 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, any Saturday—Julius Caesar Mott, Loughborough and Leicester, wine merchant, first and second divs. of 3s. 4d. on new profits; 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, any Saturday—Charles Gilbert, Northampton, tailor, first div. of 3s. 9d.; 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, any Saturday—John Nightingale, Rushmore, Lancashire, innkeeper, first div. of 5s. 6d.; 35, George-street, Manchester, April 28, or any subsequent Tuesday—William Arrowsmith, Stoke, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, second div. of 2d.; 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, April 20, or any subsequent Monday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AFFLECK, JAMES, Dumfries, boot manufacturer, April 23, May 14.
AFFLECK, SAMUEL, Dumfries, shipowner, April 23, May 14.
BAIRD, JOHN ROBERT, Glasgow, commission merchant, April 24, May 22.
BARR, JOHN, Glasgow, dyer, April 21, May 12.
CRAWFORD, JOHN, Glasgow, victualler, April 22 and May 12.
FARQUHARSON, ALEXANDER, Aulston, Aberdeenshire, farmer, April 24, May 15.
HEITON, THOMAS, Edinburgh, silk mercer, April 21, May 13.
TINNION, JOHN, Ayr, physician, April 22, May 13.

Tuesday, April 21.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Methodist chapel, St. Alkmund, Derbyshire.
Baptist chapel, Helston, Cornwall.
St. James's chapel, Orrell, Lancashire.
Welsh Wesleyan chapel, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.
Wesleyan chapel, Doncaster.
Wesleyan chapel, Gloucester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GOLDSMITH, CHARLES, Bristol, saddler.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, THOMAS, Littleworth, Staffordshire, hotel keeper, May 5, June 13: solicitors, Messrs. Read and Langford, London; Mr. Charles Flint, Stafford; and Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

ANTROBUS, DANIEL, Audley, Staffordshire, apothecary, May 12, May 29: solicitors, Mr. Williams, Hanley; and Mr. John Smith, Birmingham.

BELSHAW, WILLIAM, Manchester, licensed victualler, May 1, May 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

BENNETT, WILLIAM, Wolverhampton, jannepier, May 5, June 13: solicitors, Mr. C. G. Brown, Bilston; and Mr. John Smith, Birmingham.

BIGGS, JOHN, 41, Houndsditch, City, undertaker, April 28, May 28: solicitors, Messrs. J. T. H. Baddeley, 12, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

BRILFORD, RICHARD, Enfield, brewer, April 30, May 28: solicitors, Messrs. F. and H. Palmer, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple.

CLARKSON, JAMES, Barnsley, Yorkshire, plumber, May 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Jacques and Co., Ely-place, London; Mr. Hella-well, Huddersfield; and Mr. Cariss, Leeds.

CRAMPEN, JOHN BURGESS, 24, Wharf-road, City-road, coal-merchant, May 5, June 2: solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Co., 3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

CROFT, JAMES ROBINS, Liverpool, commission merchant, May 1, 27: solicitors, Messrs. Vincent and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Littledale and Bardwell, Royal Bank-buildings, Liverpool.

CROSS, WILLIAM, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, coal merchant, April 30, May 27: solicitors, Mr. John Garland, Dorchester; Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter.

DANSON, BENJAMIN, Buersill, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, May 2, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. Heaton, Rochdale.

DEACON, THOMAS ELISHA, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, tanner, April 27, June 1: solicitor, Mr. Matthews, King William-street.

FITZJAMES, HENRY LAMBERT, Walcot, Somersetshire, May 12, June 4: solicitors, Messrs. Webb and Son, Bath.

FOWKES, HENRY, Manchester, share broker, May 4, June 9: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Crossley and Sudlow, Manchester.

HUGHES, GRIFFITH JONES, Liverpool, commission merchant, May 4, June 1: solicitors, Mr. Wilkin, Furnival's-inn, London; and Mr. Brown, Liverpool.

HUTCHINSON, HENRY, Liverpool, merchant, May 4, June 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Jenkins, Jun., Liverpool.

JOHNSTONE, DAVID, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, joiner, May 4, June 9: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Charles Cooper, Manchester.

KELLY, WILLIAM, Chester, common brewer, May 4, June 1: solicitors, Messrs. Humphreys and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Thomas, Manchester.

LATHAM, SAMUEL METCALFE, Dover, Kent, banker, May 7, June 9: solicitors, Messrs. Bridges and Co., Red Lion-square.

PAGE, JOHN, and PAGE, HENRY, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill,

City, general merchants, May 1, June 2: solicitor, Mr. N. Lindo, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

SALMON, JOSEPH BEAUMONT, Essex, carpenter, May 6, June 2: solicitor, Mr. Ambrose, Chancery-lane.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, 6, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, apothecary, April 28, May 29: solicitors, Messrs. Chamberlayne and Meaden, Great James-street, London.

STEVENSON, CHRISTOPHER, Colne, Lancashire, worsted-manufacturer, May 8, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London and Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, May 4, June 11: solicitors, Mr. William Lockett Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Gibson and Co., 64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

TOPHAM, JAMES, Brewood, Staffordshire, road-contractor, May 2 and 30: solicitors, Mr. Turner, Wolverhampton; and Mr. John Smith, Birmingham.

WALKER, JAMES, and WILLIAMSON, BENJAMIN, Leeds, share-brokers, May 5, 26: Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn, London; and Messrs. Smith and Co., Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LENNOX, THOMAS, Perth, grocer, April 29, May 20.
WEIR, DAVID, Glasgow, innkeeper, April 23, May 9.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
4½ per cent. Account ..	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per cent. Reduced ..	95 x-d	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
New 3½ per cent.	97	97	97	96½	96½	96½
Long Annuities	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Bank Stock	205½	206	205	205½	205½	204½
India Stock	260	261	261	260	260	260
Exchequer Bills	27pm	20pm	22	24pm	24pm	23pm
India Bonds						30

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	98	Mexican	31½
Brazilian	80	Peruvian	36
Buenos Ayres	39	Portuguese 5 per cent. ..	78
Columbian	18½	Ditto converted	57½
Danish	87	Russian	110
Dutch 2½ per cent.	59	Spanish Active	25½
Ditto 4 per cent.	92½	Ditto Passive	5½
French 3 per cent.	83	Ditto Deferred	16½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	125	London & Croydon Trunk ..	21½
Blackwall	8	London and Greenwich ..	9½
Bristol and Exeter	84	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	29½	Manchester and Leeds ..	121
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	71	Midland Counties	143
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	29½
Great North of England ..	215	Manchester and Birm'g ..	76
Great Western	146	Midland and Derby	117
Ditto Half	85	Norwich and Brandon ..	23
Ditto Fifths	34	South Eastern and Dover ..	35½
London and Birmingham ..	223	South Western	76
London & Birm. ½ Shares ..	28	Trent Valley	—
London and Brighton	62½	York and North Midland ..	97

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 20.

The supply of English wheat by land-carriage samples this morning was moderate, and fine qualities being in request, commanded an advance of 1s. per qr. Free foreign met a retail demand, and bonded was taken by the millers in the same manner, at its free value less the duty. Barley is exceedingly slow of sale, but we do not alter our quotations. Beans and peas support their former value. The oat trade improves, which enables factors to realise 6d. to 1s. per qr. more than on this day se'nnight.

Wheat, Red	48 to 57	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 49
Fine	50 .. 66	Pale	52 .. 60
White	55 .. 66	Rye	31 .. 33
Fine	60 .. 70	Peas, Hog	32 .. 34
Flour, per sack	47 .. 53	Maple	32 .. 35
Barley	28 .. 31	Boilers	39 .. 41
Malting	34 .. 35	Beans, Ticks	32 .. 34

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat	17s. 0d.
Barley	8 0
Oats	6 0
Rye	9 6
Beans	8 6
Peas	9 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 17.

Wheat	56s. 0d.	Wheat	55s. 3d.
Barley	30 9	Barley	30 0
Oats	22 9	Oats	22 2
Rye	33 4	Rye	33 9
Beans	35 1	Beans	34 11
Peas	33 8	Peas	33 9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	55s. 3d.
Barley	30 0
Oats	22 2
Rye	33 9
Beans	34 11
Peas	33 9

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, April 20.

Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was numerous, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state. However, the primest Scots, &c., were mostly disposed of at last week's prices; but most other breeds suffered a decline of 2d. per 8lbs., and much difficulty was experienced in effecting a clearance. The numbers of sheep were again on the increase, and of unusually prime quality; yet the mutton trade was comparatively steady, and previous rates were supported in every instance. Calves were in short supply, and sluggish inquiry; yet prices were supported in every instance. In pigs very little was doing at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	3 10 .. 5 0	Pork	3 6 .. 5 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	761	4,860	143	320
Monday	3,368	18,021	61	315

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 20.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Per 4lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto 3 10 .. 4 2	
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 2	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6	
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal 4 6 .. 5 4	
Large Pork 3 4 .. 4 4	Small Pork 4 6 .. 5 0	

Gloucester, 62s. to 64s. per cwt.; single ditto, 48s. to 52s.; Cheshire, 56s. to 76s.; Derby, 56s. to 60s.; American, 50s. to 56s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SATURDAY.—A considerable business has been done in cotton this week, during which, prices of American have advanced ¼d. to ½d. per lb.; but the demand to-day is moderate, and the market closes quietly. In Egyptian an increased business is going on, including 400 bags by auction to-day, of 1,300 offered, at very full prices. Brazil is in good demand, at an advance of ¼d. per lb. Surat is readily saleable at ¼d. per lb.

THE WOOL TRADE, LONDON, Thursday.—The wool market is dull. The imports into London during the week ending to-day have been 306 bales, of which 147 were from Germany, 89 from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from New York, Turkey, &c.

TALLOW, MONDAY.—This market is dull and inactive. Prices are heavy, but from the unusual small stock. There are no sellers of Y. C. to arrive for the last three months, under 4½s. 6d., in bond. Town tallow, 4½s. to 4½s. 6d., net cash; rough fat, 2½s. 4½d. per 8lbs.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 18.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 63s. to 88s. | Oat Straw 32s. to 34s.
Clover Hay 88 to 116 | Wheat Straw 34 to 36

COAL EXCHANGE, April 17.

Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hettons, 18s. 6d.; Lambton, 18s. 3d.; Adelaide, 14s. 6d.; West Hartlepool, 17s. Ships arrived this week, 103.

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Walkin Jones, 0 5 0	Mr. D. D. Slade, 0 10 0
John Minshall, 0 5 0	Mr. J. Thompson, 0 10 0
John Windsor, 0 2 6	Mr. T. Sharpe, 0 10 0
Thomas Edwards, 0 2 6	Mr. J. F. Winks, 0 10 0
Small sums, 3 0 0	Mr. John Austin, 0 10 0
An M.A., Oxford, 5 0 0	Mr. Thos. Corah, 0 10 0
M'Taggart, Castle Douglas, 1 1 0	Mr. J. H. Williams, 0 10 0
Edw. Baines and Sons, Leeds Mercury, 5 0 0	Mr. J. D. Paul, 0 10 0
Rev. J. Burnett, Cam-berwell, 1 1 0	Mr. Crossley, 0 5 0
J. Scott, Nottingham, 0 3 0	Mr. Shallow, 0 5 0
E. A. Briggs, Daventry, 0 5 0	Mr. Goddard, 0 5 0
— Payne, Leatherhead, 1 1 0	Mr. S. Carter, 0 5 0
— Dutton, Chesham, 0 10 0	Mr. J. Stafford, 5 0 0
	Mr. J. Burton, Mer-cury Office, 5 0 0
	Mr. H. Bowser, 0 2 6
	Dr. Bowring, M.P., 2 0 0
	Friends at Rochdale, per Mr. Logan, 24 9 6
	J. Mellor, Esq., Tem-ple, 2 2 0
	Mr. E. Packer, Ems-worth, 0 5 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS JUST RECEIVED.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rochdale (additional), 0 5 0	William Robson, 1 0 0
James Petrie, 0 5 0	John Rylands and Sons, 1 1 0
Joseph Petrie, 0 5 0	John Dakin, Esq., 1 0 0
Thomas Southworth, 0 5 0	John G. McMinnies, 2 2 0
F. Winn, 0 2 0	J. B. Edleston, 0 10 0
John Wood, 0 2 6	A Friend, 0 10 0
A Friend, 0 1 6	B. Cooke, 0 10 0
W. W. Barton, 0 2 6	Sums under 10s., 2 2 6

ERRATUM.—For "R. W. Wright, Hoxton, £1," inserted in our last, read "Rev. W. Wright, Honiton, £1 1s."

Further subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars; at the Offices of the *Nonconformist* and *Patriot*; by Henry Bidgood, Esq., 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street; and by Robert Besley, Esq., Holloway.

GATHERCOLE & MIALL.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF the FREEDOM OF the PRESS, held at Bridge-street Chapel School-rooms, Bristol, on the 15th April, 1846, to consider the best means of procuring subscriptions for Mr. Edward Miall, in order to assist in securing him against pecuniary loss, in consequence of the verdict in the late case of "Gathercole & Miall;" R. S. MAY in the Chair:

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting does not approve of all the expressions contained in the article for the insertion of which the above action was brought; but, considering that the truth of the statements in the said article with regard to the conduct of the Rev. M. A. Gathercole has not been denied, and that, if true, it was desirable they should be made public, this meeting is of opinion that the verdict is unjust; that, therefore, the editor of the *Nonconformist* ought to be secured against pecuniary loss in consequence of it, and that a subscription be immediately commenced at this meeting for that purpose.

A note was read from the Rev. G. Armstrong, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and expressing his hearty concurrence in the object proposed. A note was read from L. Bewsey, to the same effect, and enclosing a subscription of One Guinea. A note was read from the Rev. W. Lucy, stating that he was unexpectedly prevented from attending the meeting, and expressing his intention of subscribing towards the proposed object.

The following Subscriptions were then announced:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
R. S. May, 2 2 0	Rev. W. H. Fuller, 0 10 0
J. B. Sherwin (by R. S. May), 2 2 0	R. Norris, 0 10 0
L. Bewsey (by Rev. R. Norris), 1 1 0	C. Price (by R. S. May), 1 1 0
J. F. Saunders (by R. Norris), 1 1 0	M. Mathews, 0 2 6
E. S. Robinson, 1 0 0	E. H. Mathews, 0 2 6
A. N. Langdon, 1 1 0	W. Wheratt, 0 5 0
— Thomson and Friends, 2 0 0	— Davis, 0 2 6
R. Roue, 0 10 0	J. Bond, 0 2 6
	A Friend of Liberty, 0 2 6
	Rev. T. E. Thoresby, 0 10 0

2nd. That a Committee, consisting of T. E. Thoresby, C. Godwin, A. N. Langdon, W. Lucy, R. Norris, E. S. Robinson, R. Roue, R. S. May (with power to add to their number), be appointed to promote the Subscription commenced at this meeting.

R. Norris was requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

R. S. MAY, Chairman.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rev. W. Lucy, 0 10 0	Amicus, 0 10 0
H. Vallance, 0 10 0	J. Gould, 0 2 6
C. Godwin, 0 10 0	E. Bowser, 0 10 0
J. Eyre, 0 10 0	H. Stephens, 0 2 6

The Committee earnestly request the friends of the Freedom of the Press to forward their subscriptions to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Committee.

GATHERCOLE & MIALL.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS

OF ROCHDALE, believing that the doctrine enunciated by Baron Parke, in the case of Gathercole & Miall, viz., "That the press has no right to publish any opinion on the conduct of a clergyman in his parish," is directly opposed to the freedom of the press, unfavourable to morality, and at variance with British liberty; cheerfully subscribe the following sum towards defraying the legal expenses of the editor of the *Nonconformist*.

Rochdale, April 20th, 1846.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Petrie, 2 2 0	John Petrie, Jun., 0 5 0
Jacob Bright, 1 0 0	W. Ormerod, 0 5 0
John Bright, 5 0 0	W. W. Whitley, 0 2 6
Jacob Bright, Jun., 2 0 0	W. F. Burchell, 0 2 6
Joseph Fenton, 1 0 0	R. Whitworth, 0 2 6
George Ashworth, 3 0 0	George Adamson, 0 2 6
G. L. and J. Ashworth, 1 0 0	A Friend, 0 5 0
J. King and Sons, 1 0 0	William Reid Thor-burn, A.M., 0 2 6
T. Booth, 1 0 0	David Hewitt, 0 2 6
J. Hoyle, 1 0 0	William Hastings, 0 3 0
E. G. Kay, 1 0 0	James Dyson, 0 2 6
Edward Taylor, 0 10 0	John Ashworth, 0 2 0
Henry King, 0 10 0	O. Ormerod, 0 2 6
A Friend, 0 10 0	William Logan, 0 5 0
Edward Briggs, 0 10 0	
Robert Schofield, 0 10 0	
James Tweedale, 0 10 0	
Thomas Robinson, 0 2 6	
	24 9 6

HANSERD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.—The Council

beg to inform the Subscribers that the First Volume of their publications, entitled "Tracts on Liberty of Conscience," is now ready for delivery. Subscribers are requested to point out the mode in which they wish the volume sent, and also to remit all unpaid subscriptions. The Volume can be obtained in London, at the office of Mr. John Haddon, Castle-street, Finsbury, or of George Offer, Jun., Secretary, 2, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, to whom all communications must be addressed.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SERMON on behalf of the above

Society will be preached at the Rev. J. H. Evans's Chapel, John-street, on Friday evening next, at half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. S. Nicholson, of Plymouth.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday next. The chair to be taken by J. L. Phillips, Esq., of Melksham, at half-past Six o'clock precisely. Revs. J. C. Middleditch of Frome, T. Horton of Devonport, and G. Stovel, and Dr. Price, with other gentlemen, are expected to speak on that occasion.

April 21, 1846.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, CAMDEN-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.

The following Services will be held in connexion with the OPENING of the above place of worship:—On Thursday, April 23d, 1846, the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., President of Chesham College, in the Evening. On Sunday, April 26th, the Rev. A. J. Morris will preach in the morning; and the Rev. Caleb Morris, of Fetter-lane Chapel, in the Evening. On Wednesday, April 29th, the Rev. James Parsons, of York, will preach in the Evening. A Collection will be made after each service, on behalf of the building fund. The Morning Services will commence at Eleven o'clock, and the Evening Services at Half-past Six.

Dinner will be provided after the morning service on the day of opening, in a tent adjoining the chapel. Tickets, five shillings each, to be had of Mr. Haward, 7, Pleasant-place, Holloway; and Mr. Bartlett, 32, Paternoster-row, until the 15th inst.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—A PUBLIC MEET-

ING to promote the ABOLITION of the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH is intended to be held in EXETER-HALL, on WEDNESDAY Evening, April 29, 1846.

Lord Nugent; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; Charles Dickens, Esq.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Fox, Esq.; Sir J. Hammer, Bart., M.P.; Douglas Jerrold, Esq.; Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.; and various Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, are expected to attend and take part in the meeting.

Doors to be open at Five o'clock. The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock precisely.

Admission by tickets only, which may be obtained, gratis, from Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate without; Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster-row; Ridgway and Co., 169, Piccadilly; John Betts, 115, Strand; and J. Sterry and Sons, 156, High-street, Southwark.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

VACANT SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Board of Education of Spring-hill College give notice, that in September next there will be VACANCIES for TWO STUDENTS on the Hardy and Padmore Scholarships, and for TWO on the Rev. J. A. James's Scholarship and Exhibition.

These Scholarships and Exhibition are conferred either for the term of the theological course only (four years), or for that of the general and theological courses together (six years), subject to the continued approval of the Board of Education. They will be granted after a special examination, to be held at the College, in the first week of September next. This examination will, in the case of candidates for admission to the theological course only, comprise the Hebrew of Genesis or the Psalms, and the subjects included in the B.A. pass examination of the University of London, excepting physiology, botany, and modern languages. In the case of candidates for admission to both courses, it will comprise the subjects included in the Matriculation pass examination of the same University, excepting chemistry and modern languages.

Application for admission to this examination should be made before Friday, the 29th of May.

Further particulars, relating to the examination and other conditions of admission, may be obtained by application to the Rev. J. A. James, the Chairman of the Board of Education, or the Rev. T. R. Barker, at the College.

JOHN HAMMOND,

Hon. Sec. to the Board.

March 25, 1846.

SHALL BAPTIST CHURCHES BE DE-

STROYED?—Mr. Hall openly declared in writing, that the system of church communion advocated by himself involved the destruction of Baptist churches. This fact, as illustrated by the recent formation of churches composed of believers of any sect, the Editor of the "Baptist Magazine," in an article this month, denies, and treats as a madman one who asserts it. Evidence of the fact will be found in the "Primitive Church Magazine" for May, price 4d. Baptists, read both sides; and, if your churches be of men, let them perish.

DYER and Co., 24, Paternoster-row.

Recently published, 12mo, gilt, price 1s.

THIRTY-SIX NONCONFORMIST SONNETS.

By a YOUNG ENGLANDER.

"An anti-tractarian demonstration."—*Itheum*.

"The rhyme of these sonnets is correct, and the reason right. We trust that many 'Young Englanders' will be found animated by the spirit of faith and firmness here breathed."—*Nonconformist*.

"These lively Nonconformist 'Young Englanders'." "These lambs of Cromwell." "These men are endeavouring to raise a cry of intolerance against the Church." "Sectaries." "Meek and loving spirits." "Protestant Jesuits."—*British Magazine* (Clergyman's).

"The talented writer of these sonnets has no reason to conceal his name from the public, as the poetry which comes from his pen is of no common-place character. His measure is smooth and accurate, his sentiment forcible and attractive, and his style worthy of higher pretensions." "We may occasionally find it important to quote these sonnets, as they are peculiarly adapted to our times and circumstances."—*Aylesbury News*.

"Warlike enough."—*English Review* (Church).

"They breathe a noble and liberal spirit."—*Congregational Magazine*.

AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The

Annual Meeting will be held at EXETER HALL, Strand, London, on Thursday, April 30, 1846, at Ten o'clock precisely. Chair to be taken by SAMUEL M. PETO, Esq.

And at FINSBURY CHAPEL, Little Moorfields, on the Evening of the same day, at half-past Six o'clock. Chair to be taken by Sir E. N. BUXTON, Bart.

JOSEPH ANGUS, Secretary.

A NEW WEEKLY PENNY PERIODICAL.

On Saturday, May the 9th, will be published, printed with new type, and on good paper, No. 1. of

THE TEMPERANCE NEWS, and WEEKLY JOURNAL of LITERATURE and HUMANITY.

Edited by the Rev. J. BURNS and Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.

Advocating unqualified Teetotalism—Peace with the World—Universal Freedom—Abolition of Capital Punishments—General Education—and the Sanatory Improvement of the People.

The TEMPERANCE NEWS will be one of the largest Penny Periodicals of the day, containing Twenty-four columns of reading. A low scale of Advertising has been adopted. A Stamped Edition, price Twopence. Specimens of No. 1. may be had, April 30th, by applying to the Publisher,

WILLIAM FOSTER, 6, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row;

to whom all Advertisements must be sent for No. 1., before the 26th of April.

TEN THOUSAND of No. 1. will be printed and circulated.

Communications for the Editors to be addressed, 3, Portenau-road, Paddington.

Teetotalers, will you help us? Friends of Humanity, Freedom, and General Improvement, will you help us? We are about to try a grand experiment to ascertain if the myriads of Teetotalers and the Philanthropists of our country will support a cheap weekly periodical, adapted to the masses of the British nation. We wish to tell especially for the untold thousands who have been benefited by total abstinence, and to furnish them with instructive and elevating stores of reading, at a price which no weekly periodical of a decidedly moral character supplies. To maintain the position we intend to assume, we must have an immense circulation—say 20,000 or 25,000. We resolve to begin with 10,000, and as our Specimen Number will be printed nine days before our actual day of publication, we shall be able to judge of the share of public patronage which is likely to be afforded us.

To our country friends we say that our periodical will always be out three days before the date the number bears, so as to be in time for the parcels, which leave London on Thursday morning.

N.B. Mr. Burns has discontinued the "Temperance Weekly Journal."

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIA-

TION.—Annual Meeting of Council.—The Executive Committee beg to announce that, in conformity with the constitution of the Association, they have fixed the SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the General Council to take place at Leicester, on Thursday, May 7, 1846. The sittings will commence at Eleven o'clock in the Morning, and continue, from time to time, until the whole of the business is despatched.

The Committee have to request that those gentlemen who purpose being present will be kind enough to intimate their intention to the Secretaries within a fortnight from this date, in order that provision may be made for their entertainment.

The meetings will take place at the New Hall, Wellington-street.

F. A. COX,
E. MIALL,
J. M. HARE,

12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row, April 20, 1846.

MEETING POSTPONED.

THE MEETING of the Members and Friends of the BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, advertised to take place at Dr. Archer's chapel, Oxendon-street, Haymarket, is postponed for the present.

12, Warwick-square, April 22, 1846.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

On the First of May,

SECOND ISSUE OF TRACTS for the MILLION;

Comprising the following:—

1. Egypt and England; a Dialogue (in Verse).
2. The State-Churchman's Arguments and Objections Answered.
3. Christian Union.
4. The Diet of Spices; a Vision (in Verse).
5. Did you ever think about it?
6. Redemption of Church Revenues.
7. What course should Wesleyans, as well as all other Dissenters, adopt in reference to State-Churches?
8. The Great Barrier.

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- II. The Church of Christ—What is it? (Prize Essay.) By BREWIN GRANT, B.A.
- III. The Law of Christ for Maintaining and Extending his Church. By Rev. D. YOUNG, D.D.
- IV. Church Patronage. By MATTHEW BRIDGES, Esq.
- V. State-churches not Churches of Christ. (Prize Essay.) By Rev. E. S. PRYCE, B.A.
- VI. Religious Establishments Incompatible with the Rights of Citizenship. By Mr. MIALL.
- VII. Separation of Church and State. By Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE.
- VIII. Anti-state-church Catechism. (Prize Essay.) By Rev. A. J. MORRIS.
- IX. Church Principles of the New Testament. By Rev. J. GODKIN.
- X. A State-church not Defensible on the Theory of Liberal Episcopalians. By F. W. NEWMAN, Esq.
- XI. Organisation: Objections to it for Anti-state-church Purposes Considered and Refuted. By Rev. D. KATTEERS.
- XII. Duties of Sunday-school Teachers in Relation to State-churches. By Rev. W. FORSTER.

With Title, Preface, and Index.

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Also, price 6d.,

THOUGHTS on THOMAS CARLYLE; a Commentary on the "Past and Present." By R. B. E.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Printed by JOHN HASLER, of No. 1, Montague-place, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, at No. 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London; and published by EDWARD MIALL, of No. 1, Belgrave-place, Tufnell-park, Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, at the office, No. 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1846.